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USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

PRESS SURVEYS FROM
SOVIET SOUTHERN REPUBLICS



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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6 December 1984

USSR REPORT
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PRESS SURVEYS FROM SOVIET SOUTHERN REPUBLICS

This report consists of editorial reports of articles found in the press of the southern republics of the Soviet Union which include the Transcaucasian republics of Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia; the Central Asian republics of Kirghizia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan. Selections are unique to the native-language press of the indicated republics. The surveys contain material on political affairs, economics, social, cultural, international and military issues.

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Economics

NONFERROUS METALS INDUSTRY MOVES TO IMPROVE METAL RECOVERY, ORE PROCESSING

[Editorial Report] Yerevan LENINYAN UGIOV in Armenian No 5, 1983, carries on pages 50-57 a 2,300-word article published under the heading "Economics of Industry," by S. M. Azaryan, V. T. Aghabekyan, Yu. N. Nigoyev, and V. S. Azaryan, titled "Problems of Efficient Utilization of Mineral Raw Material Resources at Nonferrous Metallurgical Enterprises of the Armenian SSR." The authors present specific figures on results achieved in efforts toward total and comprehensive utilization of raw minerals during mining, enrichment, and processing. They state that in the period 1976-1982 growth in recovery of molybdenum from copper-molybdenum ore at the Kajaran Enrichment Plant was 0.63 percent, copper--1.14 percent; at the Agarak Enrichment Plant the figures are 2.69 and 1.77 percent respectively, while at the Kafan Enrichment Plant the figure is 2.82 percent for copper from copper ore. The coefficient of comprehensiveness of utilization of raw materials in metallurgical production at the Alaverdi Mining and Metallurgical Combine rose by 6.53 percent during this period, and reached 90.2 percent in 1982. The improvement in this factor in 1982 alone (2.2 percent) reduced costs by 1.5 kopecks per ruble of commodity output, boosted labor productivity by 2.4 percent, and generated a profit growth of 1.3 million rubles. Waste recovery at the combine has been improved to such a degree that plant life is making a comeback in the Sanahin-Haghpas Range, and water quality in the Debet River has greatly improved.

Future measures to achieve fuller utilization of mineral resources include the following: processing of comparatively low-grade ore from the Kajaran open-pit mine; ore blend-averaging prior to enrichment or delivery to enrichment mills sorted by grade; improvement of ore enrichment processes, with employment of new reagents, and liquid-bath copper smelting.

SOLAR ENERGY DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian on 8 July 1984 carries on page 3 a 600-word article by Candidate of Technical Sciences A. Vardanyan entitled "Solar Energy in Modern Power Engineering." The few salient points made in the article are as follows. The author states that in order to benefit from solar energy it must be used as a supplemental source which can make up for the shortage of energy resources in one or

another geographic area. In Armenia, as in the Soviet Union as a whole, purposeful work is in progress to design, build, and bring on-line many solar energy installations of various kinds. Facilities are also being designed and built to convert solar energy into thermal energy and electricity. Experimental production of solar batteries has been in operation in Armenia for a number of years now. It is the only one of its kind in the Soviet Union.

PROBLEMS OF ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian on 20 July 1984 carries on page 2 a 350-word ARMENPRESS article titled "For Improving Air Quality." The article reviews progress made in observing antipollution regulations. The article mentions recent efforts in the Armenian SSR to improve air quality. Armglavenergo has put together a list of sources of emission of harmful substances into the atmosphere at heat and electric power plants. The article states that the number of motor vehicles running on bottled gas instead of gasoline is increasing. The article also states that not all targeted improvements in air quality have been achieved and lists a number of violations. It has been recommended that by 1986 the Yerevan and Kirovakan heat and electric power plants be completely converted over to burning gas. It has also been recommended that an efficient pattern of traffic flow in the city be devised on an accelerated basis.

A commission of the Presidium of the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers discussed the problem of preventing pollution of the Hrazdan River with wastewater discharge. In recent years industrial consumption of drinking-quality water has been substantially reduced, and a number of steps have been taken to treat industrial wastewater. Polluted effluent is still being dumped into the Hrazdan, however.

PROGRESS IN COMBATING AIR POLLUTION DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian on 27 July 1984 carries on page 2 an 800-word article by H. Mardanyan, senior air quality inspector, entitled "Let's Keep the Environment Clean." The author reports that the State Air Quality Inspectorate has made an effort to combat air pollution in this republic during its first year in existence. Considerable results could be achieved if industry management were given some incentive. The author has in mind proper maintenance of antipollution equipment, bringing planned facilities on-line faster, etc. Pollution is often blamed on old equipment which breaks down frequently. New equipment is showing poor efficiency, however. Equipment for trapping flue dusts is available, and proper maintenance of this equipment can improve plant operations and reduce environmental pollution. The author mentions industrial cyanurate and nitric acid production-caused pollution. He states that it is obvious that people working in this area feel very little responsibility, with a lot of talk but no action; frequently experimental equipment fails to do the job, and the project is dropped.

AFFORESTATION IN ARMENIA DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian on 17 July 1984 carries on page 2 a 700-word article, published under the heading "Specialist Department," by Armenian SSR AS Botanical Institute Protection Group senior scientist and Candidate of Biological Sciences G. Harutyunyan, entitled "Sparse Forests and Their Insect Pests." The role of forests in Armenia is of vital importance, since Armenia is mountainous and is continuously subjected to erosion and the effects of an arid climate and cold weather. Armenia is only 10 percent forested. Republic party and government authorities have set a target to boost this figure to 20-22 percent. The plan calls for establishing planted forest, especially in the central regions where natural forestation does not exceed 2 percent. Armenia's sparse forests consist of extremely arid-climate hardy and sunlight-loving tree and shrub species which cannot thrive in the shade of other tree species. Bare surface exceeds tree-covered area. These forests are of no commercial significance but play an important moisture-conservation and erosion-prevention role.

The tree and shrub species in these forests propagate primarily by natural self-seeding, but regrowth is so slow as to be virtually nonexistent. Factors adversely affecting regrowth include rocky soil, excessive cutting, and use of forests as grazing land. Extensive studies have also shown that insect pests are important in hindering regrowth. Scientists currently know of 43 different insect pests which attack 29 species of arid-climate trees and shrubs. Studies have shown that these pests, in the course of their long evolution, have resorted to residing in fruits and seeds to protect themselves from the adverse environment and to ensure themselves a source of food. The author urges the establishment of a new institute specialized in the field of forest conservation and protection. Efforts should be made to ensure a supply of healthy seed stock and to organize a comprehensive campaign to combat insect pests and diseases.

Social and Cultural Affairs

APPROPRIATE ALLOCATION TO FAMILIES OF PROPER-SIZE APARTMENTS DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Yerevan AYASTANI ZHOGOVVDAKAN TNTESTUTYUN in Armenian No 7, 1984, carries on pages 3-8 a 1,800-word article, published under the heading "Problems of the 11th Five-Year Plan," by Sh. A. Gyulkhasyan and L. M. Gasparyan, titled "Questions Pertaining to Tenant Allocation in Newly Built Housing in the City of Yerevan." Approximately 7.8 million square meters of housing was constructed in Yerevan in the period 1964-1982. Beginning in 1964, all newly completed apartment units in Yerevan were allocated on the basis of one apartment for one family. Studies indicate that every year the percentage share of large apartments in new-construction housing has been increasing, while that of small apartments has been declining. According to the tables accompanying the article, 1-2 room apartments comprised 75 percent of new-construction housing in 1964, and the percentage dropped to 29.4 percent in 1982; the corresponding figures for 3-4 room apartments were 25 percent and 70.6 percent. In 1964

the average apartment size was 31.1 square meters, and 36.9 square meters in 1982. According to current regulations governing housing allocation in this republic, 1-room apartments are allocated to 1-2 person family units, 2-room apartments to 3 persons, 3-room apartments to 3-4 persons, and 4-room apartments to families containing 6 persons or more. Two apartments are allocated, in conformity with the above size regulations, to families containing 8 persons or more.

Studies have shown that certain departures from these allocation regulations occur during the actual housing assignment process, in the case of 2-room and 4-room apartments.

Square footage per person is increasing each year. In housing completed in 1964, 8.5 square meters were allocated per person, while in recent years the figure has risen to 9.5-10 square meters, which is greater than the average standard of 9 square meters. In 1979-1981 approximately 16-17 percent of families allocated apartments received 13 square meters per person. According to the figures contained in an accompanying table, the amount of apartment space per person varies drastically, depending on the size of the family. The difference is particularly large where single persons are involved--19-20 square meters, which is more than twice the prescribed standard.

Approximately 65 percent of all apartment units in the city's housing inventory are 1-2 room apartments, while on the basis of the demographic figures, requirements for apartments of this size would run approximately 35 percent.

In order to reduce the percentage share of new-construction 1-2 room apartments, the process of redistribution of apartment units in older housing must proceed more intensively. Freeing up of crowded 1-2 room apartments and assignment of smaller families to these units will make it possible to decrease the number of new-construction apartments of this size. This requires changing the current standard per-person space to 5 square meters entitling a person to improve his housing conditions.

The author recommends that the city soviet executive committee establish a special body to keep figures on change in the structure of the housing inventory and public need for housing, and on this basis to draft scientifically substantiated recommendations for current and long-range housing construction planning.

International

FOREIGN INTERESTS BEHIND 'ESTABLISHMENT' OF INDEPENDENT STATE OF PUNJAB

[Editorial Report] Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian on 17 July 1984 carries on page 3 a 750-word article by Gegham Avetisyan, entitled "What Lies Concealed Behind the Creation of the 'Independent Government of Khalistan'?" During the last 3 years conditions have been disturbing in India's Punjab state, and the situation has been deteriorating since March 1984. The author claims that extremist forces and other enemies of the

Indian people have been seeking to detach the Punjab from the Republic of India and to establish on its territory a puppet Khalistan Sikh independent government. The author gives a brief description of Punjab and its importance in the Republic of India.

The author claims that progressive measures in India as well as in the state of Punjab are not to the liking of the Americans, imperialist and extremist elements, which are marshaling all their means of venal propaganda to liberate Punjab from the "yoke of Delhi" and to establish a "sovereign" Khalistan Sikh government. The author claims that some of the more than 5 million Sikhs residing abroad are U.S. CIA agents, who are encouraging the Punjab Sikhs to gain liberation. Anglo-American agents, Sikhs residing in England and the United States, are allegedly supporting the separatists. The author discusses the conference held on 18 March 1982 to address the question of organizing an independent Khalistan Republic, describes the hasty establishment of that "government" and election of its "president," the printing of currency bearing the Sikh symbol, and the publication of propaganda books and pamphlets, as well as a map of that "nation." The author claims that consulates of this alleged "Republic of Khalistan" have been established in a number of countries (United States, Canada, Belgium, FRG, Pakistan, etc.) for the purpose of coordinating anti-Indian activities. The author claims that these enemies of the people, provided with arms by the United States, Pakistan, and other countries, have resorted to violence and killings despite Indira Gandhi's efforts to hold peaceful talks. The author claims that 38 Sikh temples have been turned into repositories of arms stockpiles. The author claims that although the people in that region, including the Sikhs, wish to live in peace, it suits the purpose of Washington and Islamabad to fan the flames of sectarian strife.

REAGAN ADMINISTRATION CALLED INSTIGATOR OF ALL EVIL IN PERSIAN GULF AREA

[Editorial Report] Yerevan AVANGARD in Armenian on 4 July 1984 carries on page 3 an 850-word article, published under the heading "World-84: News, Facts, Events," by Gegham Avetisyan titled "The Pentagon's Adventuristic Policies in the Persian Gulf Area." The author claims that the Reagan administration has pushed further the standing U.S. policies of expansionism and hegemonism, including U.S. police-action activities in regard to the Persian Gulf and the nations in the region. The United States allegedly increases its purchases of Mideast crude oil each year not only to meet 8 percent of its crude oil requirements but also to establish an emergency national stockpile. The author claims that Washington seeks to strengthen its presence and establish its supremacy in the Near and Middle East because crude oil production in and transportation from that region continue to be cheap and profitable. The author claims that the Reagan administration is expanding its network of military bases and meddling in the internal affairs of the region's countries, sending dozens of military advisers into the region. The author claims that the U.S. plan is completely to surround the Persian Gulf, with the support of Great Britain and other U.S. allies. The author claims that U.S. and U.S.-ally air patrols over the Gulf and the Strait of Hormuz, under the phony pretext of "ensuring freedom of navigation in the Persian Gulf," are taking advantage of the Iran-Iraq conflict, heightening tensions in the region and endangering world peace.

Military

H. S. MELKUMYAN'S RUSSIAN-ARMENIAN MILITARY DICTIONARY REVIEWED

[Editorial Report] Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian on 3 July 1984 carries on page 4 a 350-word article titled "Useful Dictionary." The last Russian-Armenian military dictionary was published 50 years ago. The Luys Publishing House has recently published a new dictionary, which has helped to make up the void caused by the many new military terms which have appeared in the last 50 years. H. S. Melkumyan's "Russian-Armenian Concise Dictionary of Military Terms" contains more than 7,000 terms covering contemporary military affairs, weapons and military technology.

Political Affairs

IDEALIZATION OF PAST ATTACKED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 17 July 1984 carries on page 1 a 900-word lead editorial devoted to patriotism in literature. After enumerating a number of successes in this sector, it is added that "it is impossible not to see mistaken approaches in works which have appeared in this art form. As noted at the July plenum of the Central Committee, there are such writers who enter enthusiastically into descriptions of shortcomings and spiritually mistaken, weak personages in our life. Works appear which openly slander our life's truth, angrily falsify the building of socialism, and idealize the 'love of Allah' and the past. If such distortions are not exposed definitively and in a timely manner, they could do serious damage to the development of our artistic culture."

GREATER PARTY CONTROL OVER MINISTRIES DEMANDED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 18 July 1984 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word lead editorial calling for a strengthening of party control over the fulfillment of state plans. "The lack of exactingness in the apparatus of some ministries and not approaching assigned duties with the required feeling of responsibility make it possible for severe shortcomings to occur. For example, workers' letters are not examined at the appropriate level at the Ministry of Oil Refining and the Petrochemical Industry. In the examination of citizens' petitions and complaints responsible people have opened the way to serious shortcomings. The examination of such petitions and complaints is lagging, and the necessary control is not exerted over letters sent on for investigation. Control over the profitable use of working time in the system of the Ministry of Light Industry is lax and has opened the way for cadre turnover. Situations in which state property is destroyed or stolen have not come to an end at institutions of the Ministry of Timber and the Wood Processing Industry." It is pointed out that in these areas party committees and primary party organizations "must increase their exactingness in every sector and educate apparatus workers to watch over discipline more closely." It is added that "the duty of party organizations in republic ministries is to strengthen control over communists working in the apparatus and to direct their work."

MORE MASS POLITICAL WORK IN COTTON FIELDS URGED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 29 July 1984 carries on page 1 a 1,100-word lead editorial urging that consistent mass political work be conducted among agricultural workers in the cotton fields. Citing a number of positive examples of this, it is added that "unfortunately, in some rayons leading party and Soviet workers and heads of enterprise administrations appear only occasionally in front of rural workers and give lectures and advice. Artistic agitation brigades, auto clubs, motorized consumer service stores and medical brigades lack work schedules, and no control is exerted over their daily activity. The rapid elimination of such shortcomings must be guaranteed."

CREATIVE UNIONS ASKED TO TAKE ACTIVIST POSITION

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri on 6 July 1984 carries on page 1 a 1,800-word article by T. Nasirova, secretary of the 26 Baku Commissars Raykom, on the necessity for creative unions to take an activist party position in their work. "Shortcomings in the ideational-political education of members of creative unions must be eliminated quickly. We still come across violations of moral norms by creative intellectuals. Communists are not fulfilling obligations under the party rules, and occasionally do not pay their membership dues. One meets this situation in the party organization of the Writers Union also."

FORMATION OF THE 'NEW MAN' DISCUSSED IN ABSHERON RAYON

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 8 July 1984 carries on page 2 an unsigned 200-word report on a conference on "Actual Questions of the Formation of the New Man," sponsored jointly by the AzCP Absheron Raykom and the republic branch of the USSR Philosophy Society. Academician F. Kocherli, chairman of the republic branch of the USSR Philosophy Society, reported on "The Formation of the New Man Is the Most Important Goal and Necessary Condition in the Building of Communism," B. Gurbanov, a section chief at the Philosophy and Law Institute of the AzSSR Academy of Sciences, reported on "Socialist Culture and Personality" and Kh. Mustafayev, director of the Propaganda and Agitation Department of the Absheron Raykom, reported on "The Role of the Labor Collective in the Application of Socialist Customs and Traditions."

Economics

FOCUS ON STANDARD OF LIVING AND TRADE SERVICES

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 22 July 1984 carries on page 3 an 800-word article by S. Guseynov, deputy chief of Trade Administration of the Baku City Soviet ispolkom, pointing out that "raising the standard of living of the Soviet people and fully meeting their material and cultural demands are always at the center of attention of party and state. Implementation of these important questions puts the improvement of services for the population, especially trade services, as a basic duty." However, "we

have a number of difficulties and shortcomings. Service has not been well organized in all food and manufactured goods stores, and consumer demand is not well studied. The reason for this is that the expansion of small stores and concentrating them in one place is proceeding slowly. There are 919 stores and shops with trading areas smaller than 50 square meters, and the introduction of progressive methods is impossible in these. That means that the department store is the most progressive service method. Up to now we have only been able to establish department stores in three rayons of Baku."

CASPIAN SEA FLEET TO IMPROVE WORK DISCIPLINE

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 1 July 1984 carries on page 2 a 1,200-word article by Arif Orujov, deputy secretary of the Caspian Sea Fleet party organization, on current developments in the Caspian Fleet. "Strengthening the organization of labor, the plan and its fulfillment are the important questions standing at the center of attention of enterprise leaders and public organizations. At the recent plenum of the CC AzCP the Caspian Fleet was criticized from this point of view. It was shown that violations of work discipline are being eliminated slowly. We have drawn a serious conclusion from this criticism and will profitably make use of all possibilities to put discipline in order."

STUDENT CONSTRUCTION BRIGADES HIGHLIGHTED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 7 July 1984 carries on page 4 a 900-word article by Vagif Aliyev, secretary of the S. M. Kirov Azerbaijan State University Komsomol Committee, on the activities of student construction brigades. "In the current season more than 800 students will work on construction sites and on kolkhozes and sovkhozes. The first of our groups have already left for the places where they will work--Krasnodar, Surgut city in Tyumen' Oblast and Lankaran Rayon in our republic. In international brigades 42 students from Vietnam, Afghanistan, Laos, Bolivia and Ecuador will work shoulder to shoulder with Soviet youths."

FIRST AZERBAIJANI COMPUTER PROGRAMMING TEXT PUBLISHED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 12 July 1984 carries on page 3 a 500-word review by R. Aliyev, rector of the Sumgait Higher Technology School, and A. Mahmudov, director of the Republic Automated Control System Department of the AzSSR State Planning Committee, of "Systems Programming" by Professor T. Asgarov and Docent S. Karimov. The reviewers note that "we must say with joy that the book is the first published in our country on 'Systems Programming.' This text will play an important role in training highly qualified specialists in computer technology and its applied sectors."

CAUSES OF YOUTH LABOR TURNOVER EXPLORED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 31 July 1984 carries on page 1 a 1,100-word lead editorial emphasizing the importance of on-the-job training for youth in industry. "At certain institutions and construction sites there

are youths who are unable to fulfill their commitments and violate labor discipline. There are institutions at which the production experience of trade school students is poorly organized and the level of the youths' trade preparation is low. Situations in which youths are assigned work of secondary importance and where training is only formal are not infrequent. Sometimes the teachers do not know their rights and responsibilities, or lack pedagogical skills. All this leads to labor turnover among young workers."

Social and Cultural Affairs

DIRECT TRANSLATION ANTHOLOGY FEATURED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 6 July 1984 carries on page 3 a 1,400-word article by Vilayet Guliyev on the appearance of the first anthology of works translated directly from foreign languages into Azeri. The direct translation activity is a result of the May 1983 CC AzCP decree "The State of Translation in the Republic and Measures To Improve It." The appearance of this first collection "shows that there is a genuine basis for direct translation from the original in our republic and there is no doubt that in the near future direct translations from the best known Western and Oriental languages will be possible."

LYRIC, POLITICAL VERSE ASSAILED BY WRITERS UNION OFFICIAL

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri on 13 July 1984 carries on page 2 a 3,600-word article by Ismayyl Shykhly, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Writers Union ispolkom, in which the arts in general, but particularly lyrical and political poets, are attacked on ideological grounds. "There are those among our writers who have distanced themselves somewhat from the public obligations of our literature and its patriotic duty; they live with subjective feelings and try to bring these into literature. This aspect reveals itself most prominently in our lyric poetry. One must also say that our political verse has weakened in recent years." It is pointed out that the problem lies primarily with younger writers.

'YAZYCHY' PUBLISHING ACTIVITY REVIEWED

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri on 20 July 1984 carries on page 1 a 1,600-word article by A. Khanbabayev, director of the Yazychy Publishing House, on the activities of the press since its founding 6 years ago. It is noted that "now the press publishes close to 230 titles a year containing approximately 2,000 pages, and has a total circulation of 2.5 million copies of books and other publications." Primary areas of concentration are "poetry, prose, Russian literature, Eastern literature and publicistics." Yazychy publishes in Azeri, Russian, Armenian, Lezgian, Persian, Arabic, Dari, English and French. With regard to publishing activities undertaken for the Afghan Government, it is mentioned that "at the request of our Afghan friends with whom our collective maintains a permanent relationship, the press is publishing the book 'Alifba' [Alphabet] and the second volume of the 'Short Political Dictionary' in Dari. The 'Dari-Russian-Azeri Dictionary' compiled by the prominent Afghan poet and public servant Abdulgadir Abkhar is being prepared for publication."

'TELEVISION WEEK' CELEBRATED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 20 July 1984 carries on page 4 a 1,200-word article by Nuraddin Babayev on the meaning of "Television Week" which was marked in a number of cities in Azerbaijan. At a question and answer evening held in Kirovabad "viewers made valuable comments and useful suggestions with regard to the content and quality of television programs. They desired that complex problems of working life and contemporary production be portrayed in television programs in a livelier manner; with regard to youth programming, that time be given not only to music and entertainment, but also to work education, discipline, moral and spiritual education."

ART IN STRUGGLE AGAINST RELIGION HIGHLIGHTED

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri on 20 July 1984 carries on page 2 a 1,500-word article by Alipasha Aliyev and Ashraf Mehdiyev, instructors, suggesting ways in which the arts can be used in the struggle against religion. "Different forms and principles are widely used in purging religious superstitions from man's conceptions and in perfecting him spiritually. One of these forms is the use of literature and the fine arts and their esthetic-emotional influence in the atheistic education of workers." It is added that "conducting a struggle against religious fantasy and its supernatural manifestations through art is turning into a necessity." Describing the emotional impact of the shi'a tradition of ashura ("the period of ashura, or the day when the Imam Huseyn was killed, is marked as a day of mourning") and other religious rites and ceremonies, it is pointed out that "one must juxtapose people's customs and traditions possessing broad esthetic power against ceremonies and cultism conveying a religious character in order to lead people away from religious influences." It is added that "special thought must be given to marking local and national holidays." It is stressed that "more thought must be given to conducting group and mass propaganda through artistic channels. The discussion of atheistic books for the masses and readers' conferences in libraries must be held. The cinema, art and technical means deal a serious blow to antiquated remnants. Wide use of cinema must be made in atheistic education." It is concluded that "one must bear in mind that, as man himself created religion, so he will escape it himself."

ISLAMIC ACTIVITY DESCRIBED, ATTACKED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 24 July 1984 carries on page 1 a 900-word lead editorial demanding that atheistic propaganda be conducted more actively. "As demonstrated at republic meetings of ideological activists, there are many people under religious influence. If people engaged in swindles under the veil of religion and in activities counter to our way of life are not exposed in time, they will dare to grab hold of absurdities and fictions. Local soviets in Baku City, Babek, Ordubad, Julfa, Zerdab and some other rayons and their commissions for religious cults are passive in safeguarding the law and are conducting an ineffective struggle against those who exploit religion for their lowly goals. Thus, swindling mullahs in Pushkin, Lerik, Jalilabad, Masally, Astara and Goychay Rayons are turning mosques and

funerals into sources of income. Sometimes this occurs in front of the public. In some places not enough attention is given to the introduction of new socialist customs and traditions." It is added that "one cannot permit situations in which funeral and marriage rites are conducted under religious law. Unfortunately, 'holy places' are active in a number of residential districts." It is stressed that "all this should make Soviet ispolkoms think seriously." It is noted that "we now have enough highly specialized atheist cadres. But their strength is not exploited effectively. A great need is felt in the republic for works on the criticism of religion and the history and theory of atheism. Advanced experience in the sector of atheistic propaganda has not been generalized and spread. Little attention is given to the publication of booklets containing methodological suggestions, informational literature, and materials aiding propagandists and on new socialist customs and traditions. The AzSSR Academy of Sciences, the State Publishing Committee and the republic Znaniye Society must take concrete steps to eliminate these shortcomings."

International

IRAQI AZERBAIJANI HUMOR FEATURED

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri on 6 July 1984 carries on page 8 a 1,850-word collection of the wit of the Azerbaijani folk hero Molla Nasraddin as reflected in Iraqi Azerbaijani humor. The stories were collected by Gazanfar Pashayev, who has written the introductory comments to the article. The anecdotes are from the Kerkuk region in Iraq. It is noted that "it is a pity that these pearls, which are passed down orally among the people of Kerkuk, have been neither published nor studied. I collected these Kerkuk jokes during the 6 years I worked in Iraq with love and respect; a number of them I taped." It is also pointed out that the Kerkuk scholar Ata Terzibashy considers the Azerbaijanis of the AzSSR and Iraq to be "twin brothers."

KURDISH SCHOLAR HONORED IN AZERBAIJAN

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri on 6 July 1984 carries on page 7 a 300-word statement by the Azerbaijan Writers Union ispolkom in honor of the 60th birthday of the poet and scholar Huseyn Kurdoğlu. After praising his poetry, it is also noted that "you also work productively as a scholar. Your monograph dedicated to reflecting the national liberation movement in contemporary Kurdish poetry, 'The Poetry of the Modern Kurdish Poet Abdulla Goran,' has great scientific importance as an interesting piece of research which illuminates Azerbaijani-Kurdish literary connections. It is not by chance that your work has been translated into both Kurdish and Arabic."

ANTHOLOGY OF AZERBAIJANI POETRY PUBLISHED IN TURKEY

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri on 6 July 1984 carries on page 3 a 500-word review by A. Shirindil of "An Anthology of Northern Azerbaijani Poetry" which was compiled by Irfan Unver Nesreddinoglu

and published in Turkey. It is noted that "Nesreddinoglu gives a lot of space to an analysis of ideational-esthetic achievements gained by our poetry after the revolution and, comparing it to Southern Azerbaijani poetry, demonstrates the basic role played by Soviet reality in the new form of development of our poetry." It is added that "in order to lay the foundation for his views, he refers to the scientific observations of Peoples Writer of Azerbaijan and academician, Mirza Ibrahimov."

IRANIAN AZERBAIJANI POET'S WORK PRAISED

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri on 13 July 1984 carries on page 3 a 1,550-word review by Azeroghlu of Sahand's "The Voice of My Lute" (Yazychy, 1984). Sahand, a poet known for his works on the national liberation of Iranian Azerbaijan, lived 1926-1979. "He did significant work in the development and spreading of mother-tongue literature in Southern Azerbaijan. He performed indispensable services in establishing organizations in Tehran for Azerbaijani writers and poets in his last years in the publishing of VARLYG magazine." His work is highly praised by the reviewer.

KURDISH PROBLEM EXPLAINED TO READERS

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 12 July 1984 carries on page 3 a 1,000-word article, "Kurds and the Kurdish Question," by Professor S. Gandilov. The article was written in response to a reader's query. "According to estimates there are now more than 20 million Kurds of whom 47 percent live in Turkey, 31 percent in Iran, 16 percent in Iraq, 3.5 percent in Syria, 1 percent in the USSR and 1.5 percent elsewhere." It is pointed out that "connected to the victory of the Islamic revolution in Iran and the Iran-Iraq war, the Kurdish problem has arisen again; it is still unresolved and remains a very serious problem." With regard to the local autonomy granted to the Kurds by Iraq in 1974, "while this law did not meet all the demands and was not fully implemented, it was still of great importance. The struggle of the Iraqi Kurds continues. According to the foreign press, Idris and Mas'ud Barzani, the sons of Mustafa Barzani, are leading the fight of the Iraqi Kurds." The Kurdish uprising in Turkey is described through Western, primarily French, newspaper stories.

VILLAGE SPLIT BETWEEN IRAN, AzSSR FEATURED IN POEM

[Editorial Report] Baku AZERBAIJAN in Azeri No 6, 1984, carries on page 85 a poem by Muzaffar Shukur entitled "Eynally-Eynaly," "a village which the Araz divided in two." Part of the village is in Iranian Azerbaijan, part in the Azerbaijan SSR.

Economics

BOOST PLANNED IN CHEMICAL-BIOLOGICAL COMPOUNDS FOR LIVESTOCK

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 3 July 1984 carries on page 1 G. Urotadze's 500-word article concerning the need for more chemical and biological compounds for livestock. Although the Zootechnical-Veterinarian Training-Research Institute's Chemical-Therapeutic and Biological Compounds Plant is currently producing 2 million rubles' worth of 15 kinds of such compounds yearly, yielding 10 million rubles in savings, demand is high and the level of output is not enough. Consequently, a GCP Central Committee decree calls for building a Chemical-Biological Compounds Plant in Ponichala, Gardabani Rayon, to be completed by the end of the 11th Five-Year Plan. It will produce 50-70 tons of 10 to 12 types of feed compounds daily for the poultry industry (the Institute is presently producing only 8 to 10 tons). The new facility will produce 12 to 12 million rubles' worth yearly, yielding savings of 40 million.

Currently under remodeling, in addition, is the Gachiani Meat and Bone Meal Plant, where poultry wastes will be converted to between 30,000 and 33,000 tons of protein supplement that will replace grain corn for livestock fattening.

NEW TELEPHONE EXCHANGE COMPLETED IN TBILISI

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 6 July 1984 carries on page 2 A. Chelidze's 400-word report of an ATS-38 [automatic telephone exchange] completed recently in Tbilisi's Saburtalo Rayon. It has a capacity of 10,000 numbers, bringing Tbilisi's telephone network (not counting departmental phones) to 154,000. There are still many more people on the waiting list for phones than capacity can accommodate, but the situation will improve steadily as time goes on. This year, the Lilo district also got a 7,200-number exchange. Tbilisi now has 18 ATSeS (the first one ever was installed in 1934). In addition, there are 165 departmental exchanges totaling 37,000 numbers.

RUSTAVI METALLURGY DIRECTOR ON PROGRESS, MANPOWER PROBLEMS

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 7 July 1984 carries on page 2 Dzh. Kurkhuli's 1,000-word interview with Rustavi Metallurgy Director Guram Kashakashvili concerning the plant's successful efforts to come out of its slump. Six-month figures this year are encouraging, and all production cycles are functioning. Part of this success is due to improved technology and processes, also the use of more reliable ingredients, including "waste" materials from Zestafoni Ferroalloy. Thanks to new equipment, 95 to 96 percent of daily orders are being filled.

Thanks to party efforts, the chronic manpower shortage has been alleviated by the addition of 800 new workers since January of this year; 100 more are being added monthly, and the USSR Nonferrous Metallurgy Ministry provided 100 specialists from all over the country this summer. One big mistake of the past in this regard was the ill-considered practice of drawing up 2-year contracts for new recruits which included the opportunity to acquire a Zhiguli on completion of the contract. The result was an influx of "casuals" who stirred up veteran workers' resentment, put in their time, and left. Now, thanks to the Trade Ministry's efforts, some 1,000 new cars are made available yearly to veterans and outstanding workers. Housing funds have been increased by 3 million rubles. Director Kashakashvili cites a number of figures reflecting various production indicators and others.

EXPANSION, REMODELING, FOREIGN EQUIPMENT FOR LIGHT INDUSTRY

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 8 July 1984 carries on page 1 L. Kinkladze's 1,400-word interview with Light Industry Minister G. Gamtsemlidze concerning the sector's performance in the first 6 months, in particular with regard to meeting the target of 1 percent higher labor productivity and 0.5 percent lower prime cost. Figures are given and some of the outstanding enterprises listed (mostly textiles and clothing). There is some discussion of the problem of low-quality goods and measures that have been undertaken to solve it. Much of the interview deals with the construction of new facilities, expansion, remodeling, and retooling of the sector. Some 178.8 million rubles will have been allocated for these purposes by the end of the 11th Five-Year Plan, and numerous enterprises and plans regarding them are noted. A major role in this activity is assigned to the acquisition of foreign-made equipment and technologies, in particular from Hungary, with which a number of deals are under way or planned, including technical specialist exchanges. This year the ministry is to get 460 new pieces of equipment, including 84 from abroad.

ZESTAFONI FERROALLOY STILL UNPROFITABLE; RESERVES SOUGHT

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 8 July 1984 carries on page 1 O. Nikabadze's 600-word article noting that Zestafoni Ferroalloy has made much progress in recent years, including successful elimination of air pollution, but that it is not yet a profitable operation—it is still subsidized. Reserves must be sought in two directions: better technology and processing of raw materials, in particular imported manganese; and better

utilization of wastes. The article goes into some detail concerning practical measures for optimal extraction and use of various components. Inter alia, silicomanganese wastes can not only serve as construction material components but can also be made to yield extra metal.

GEORGIAN-UKRAINIAN CONFERENCE ON THERMONUCLEAR FUSION REPORTED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 8 July 1984 carries on page 3 a 400-word KOMUNISTI report of a joint conference on controlled thermonuclear fusion held in Kiev, participated in by scientists of "the relevant departments" of the Georgian and Ukrainian academies of sciences. Georgian participants included Dzhumbar Lominadze of the Mathematics and Physics Department, Physics Institute Director Academician E. Andronikashvili, and others. Few details are given as to specific papers delivered at the conference, though the general aims of research and development in that field are sketched. The USSR's Tokamak program is the world's most promising so far. Joint Georgian-Ukrainian meetings of this sort are to become traditional. Next year's will be held in Tbilisi.

PROGRESS, PROSPECTS IN AUTOMOTIVE TRANSPORT REVIEWED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 10 July 1984 carries on page 2 Sh. Amashukeli's 1,400-word article reviewing automotive transport development in Georgia, its progress and prospects. The sector is examined first of all in the general context of public and industrial transport, then figures are given on the automotive sector specifically. Georgia has 1.1 buses and 1.25 taxis per 1,000 population, the highest in the USSR. Bus routes extend 112,000 kilometers and 720 million passengers were carried last year. Tbilisi has 182 bus routes, including 50 departmental (i.e., VUZ and enterprise) units. Various efforts are being made to improve services, upgrade the base, and make schedules more efficient, with due account taken of customers' complaints and suggestions. Over 1,150 buses take to Tbilisi's streets daily. Taxis have recently been "telephonized." This year Tbilisi is to get 200 new buses, 620 taxis, 73 minibuses, and 52 trams and trolleys. Automation is proceeding apace in Kutaisi and Poti as well as Tbilisi.

RURAL CONSTRUCTION MINISTER ON REDUCING ADMINISTRATIVE APPARATUS

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 11 July 1984 carries on page 2 G. Bogvelishvili's 1,300-word interview with Rural Construction Minister I. A. Kharatishvili concerning the ministry's efforts to reduce the administrative apparatus and thus save considerable in support costs. Measures are being undertaken on the top and middle as well as lower echelons of administration, with the aim of cutting costs by 5 percent. Some 250 personnel are to be transferred to "production work," yielding savings of half a million rubles. Twenty-five percent of all such savings are to go to the state budget; the rest will be retained by the ministry, and some of it is to be earmarked for incentive funds.

BENEFITS, PROSPECTS OF FARM CO-OP SYSTEM DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 14 July 1984 carries on page 2 SAKARTVELOS SOPLIS MEURNEOBA [Georgian Agriculture] editor G. Chagelishvili's 1,600-word article on the benefits and prospects of co-op arrangements between social-sector farms and individual plot farmers. He presents figures comparing Georgian plot farming with USSR averages, including output and share in overall production (a high percentage of fruits in Georgia come from the private sector, for example, while the share of vegetables is low). Income from the two sectors varies accordingly. One aspect of the system that needs more development is livestock, especially the keeping of cows on private plots. The co-op system makes it possible to employ handicapped and semi-retired or otherwise idle villagers, and it need not impair the basic social sector. To be sure, there have been abuses, in particular too much time spent on individual plots at the expense of the kolkhoz.

TWO ECONOMIC EXPERIMENTS 'COMPLEMENTARY, NOT IN CONFLICT'

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 17 July 1984 carries on page 1 Georgian Gosplan section chief A. Gabisonia's 900-word article comparing and contrasting two noteworthy economic experiments now under way in Georgia. One, the "territorial-intersectorial management" experiment that originated in Poti and is also being tried in Tbilisi's Zavod Rayon, is designed to coordinate and harmonize sectorial-industrial interests with those of the city or district where industries are located. The other, a "sectorial economic" experiment involving 15 electrical equipment outfits in Georgia, confers more local enterprise initiative and autonomy in planning and financing as well as more responsibility for the end result, with emphasis on cost accounting. Hence, while the aims of the two experiments are different, there is no conflict--indeed, their effect is complementary.

AIMS OF SCIENTIFIC-ECONOMY SOCIETY INCLUDE FIGHTING ANTI-MARXIST THEORIES

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 17 July 1984 carries on page 2 a 1,100-word article by Professor Dr of Economics V. Advadze, republic board chairman of the Scientific-Economy Society, concerning that organization's activities and aims since it was formed about 2 years ago. Its main thrust is to promote economic research and harmonize practice with theory, educate and indoctrinate the masses, and fight anti-Marxist theories of the economic development of society. The society's various themes are listed, and conferences and seminars noted along with their recommendations, in particular the conference on implementing the decisions of the Sixth GCP Central Committee Plenum. A scientific-practical conference on perfecting economic administration is planned jointly with the Academy of Sciences and its Institute of Economics and Law. Also in preparation is a television program on the agroindustrial complex experience.

GEOGRAPHERS' PRACTICAL CONTRIBUTIONS DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 17 July 1983 carries on page 3, under the rubric "Implement the Decisions of the Sixth GCP Central Committee Plenum," Geographical Society President V. Dzhaoshvili's 1,600-word article on the practical role geographic studies play in economic and social development, with some emphasis on rural and specifically highland districts, on which the Vakhushti Geographic Institute is a leading authority. Efforts include careful management of natural resources, protection of the environment, and investigation of living and working conditions that impair or enhance factors of migration, population distribution, and so on, with due account taken of varying local traditions. Findings show that sovkhozes do not work well in highland districts, for example, where smaller kolkhozes are more viable. The institute is actively involved in a 15-20-year economic and social development program, and has drawn up new natural-economic zoning charts. The program also entails greater development of regional centers by the introduction of branch industrial outfits and the like, aimed in part at reversing the population flight to Tbilisi.

Another lengthy passage addresses the problem of land reclamation, with specific focus on long-term reclamation of the Colchidian Lowlands. A negative factor in this endeavor is that present drainage methods actually lay the groundwork for eventual reswampification. There is a growing swell of scientific opinion that what is necessary is to raise the level of the land to be reclaimed, mainly via colmatage and aggradation (deposition). The author recalls that a small-scale scheme of this sort worked well in the Poti area before the war.

MARABDA-AKHALKALAKI RAIL LINE CONSTRUCTION PROCEEDING APACE

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 18 July 1984 carries on page 1 a 300-word GRUZINFORM report on progress on the Marabda-Akhalkalaki Rail Line, some 95 kilometers of which are completed. Working trains are now running on the Tetrtskaro-Nadarbazevi section, a region which not long ago was accessible only by winding trails and by air. Bridges and other such structures have to be built an average of every 3.5 kilometers, and they will add up to some 20 kilometers in total length by the end of the project. A big steel bridge is under construction near Tsalka and should be ready to carry traffic 3 months early. Builders are pledging to complete the last link in the overall project 1 year ahead of schedule.

MERGER OF ENTERPRISES LEADS TO BETTER PRODUCTS, SALES, PROFITS

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 20 July 1984 carries on page 2, under the recurring rubric "Trade, Services, Problems," M. Gorgiladze's 900-word account of the successful merger of two losing Batumi enterprises that led to better products, more customer satisfaction and higher sales, and excellent profits. Prior to the merger, the Batumi Leather Production Association and the Batumi Shoe Factory couldn't meet plans, customers rejected their products because of shoddy workmanship and lack of fashion and variety, workers were disgruntled over pay and

conditions, and the two enterprises cost the state some 1.5 million rubles annually in subsidies. The year after the merger the new organization made a profit of 1 million rubles. The key to this dramatic turnaround was to make the new outfit responsible for both production and sales, also to give it more autonomy in handling finances and funding for improved working conditions and amenities. An artistic council was set up to work on matters of fashion in accordance with customers' wants, and the process of model renovation was speeded up. New Soviet-made and imported equipment was installed to improve productivity and quality. Customers are happy now, and workers' wages are up (formerly, good and bad workers were paid the same). The author urges that this experiment be "generalized."

WINTER ENERGY MANAGEMENT EFFORTS OUTLINED, CONSERVATION STRESSED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 21 July 1984 carries on page 2 GCP Central Committee Industry Department Head B. Makharashvili's 1,400-word article on the current drive (16 July through 31 October) to prepare for fall and winter energy management needs and ensure reliable supplies of fuel. Georgia's energy problems are due to the fact that industry's needs have risen along with increased production, while energy development has not kept pace. In the winter, hydroenergy resources drop, and the private sector (which consumes 25 percent of all energy) uses more. Conservation efforts in recent years have borne fruit, with more production output from less relative energy input. Big industrial users of energy such as Zestafoni Ferroalloy, Dimitrov Aviation, and certain others operate in the cool season on a sliding schedule--halving operations by day and running at full capacity during off-peak hours. Reference is made also to the Council of Ministers decree forbidding big users from doing capital repairs in the summer, when energy resources are less strained and facilities should run at full capacity to take advantage of that fact. Other energy measures discussed include better recovery and use of secondary resources, effective propaganda, measures to perfect the energy balance, more efficient centralization of heating systems, and incentives for conservation.

LAG IN USE OF ROBOTS, MANIPULATORS DEPLORED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 25 July 1984 carries a 1,100-word frontpage editorial urging the adoption of scientific and technical innovations to enhance productivity, in light of the recent 18th Plenum. There is some focus on mechanization and robotization, and Shevardnadze's remarks are quoted. In some sectors, in particular transport, warehousing, and loading-unloading operations, the practical adoption of mechanization devices is lagging, and robot workload coefficients run as low as 0.2-0.3. Moreover, there is a chronic discrepancy between mechanization in enterprises' main operations and auxiliary operations. This reflects bad planning as well as laxity and apathy on the part of both industrial and party leaders.

WATER DISPUTES, OTHER SNAGS HURT DISTRICT'S IRRIGATION PROGRAM

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 25 July 1984 carries on page 1, under the recurring rubric "KOMUNISTI Watchpost," a 700-word talk with Gurdzhaani RAPO Chairman T. Dvalishvili on problems in the rayon's irrigation program. In particular, the district is served by three irrigation systems administered by authorities in neighboring Akhmeta, Telavi, and Sagaredzho Rayons, and disputes occur because of frequent failure of each district's farms to keep to schedule. On the local level, moreover, individual farmers ("the population") in the Kachreti zone have been wasteful of water, neglected to comply with schedules, and have even taken each other's water.

Other problems in the district's irrigation program include the fact that many segments of the system were built as long ago as the 1920's and 1930's and are now in need of overhaul, but financing is lacking. Maintenance machinery and equipment are inadequate.

CHIATURA A WORLD LEADER IN PASSENGER, FREIGHT CABLEWAYS

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 25 July 1984 carries on page 4 a "News From Chiatura" feature that includes a 200-word item on the city's and zone's excellent and effective network of passenger and freight cableways. With a total of 60, Chiatura is a world leader in this regard, and its engineers have been involved in building cableways in a number of other localities in Georgia and the rest of the USSR.

LOCAL INDUSTRY MINISTER ON TECHNICAL PROGRESS, QUALITY

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 27 July 1984 carries on page 2 Sh. Amashukeli's 1,500-word interview with Local Industry Minister Dzh. Kublashvili on that sector's progress since it was severely criticized at the 14th and 15th party plenums. Figures show that there has been a dramatic upturn, and losing enterprises are fewer. New technology has been one of the key factors--plasma cutting is cited, among others. Equally important, such factors as contract discipline have improved greatly. New product items have been put into production, including clothing and household goods. Quality is up, and wastes are being utilized efficiently. A number of new facilities have gone into operation. On the minus side, the construction materials sector is troubled by the fact that its base is in need of reconstruction--up to 80 percent of its plants, in fact. With regard to social development, no new housing has been built in 10 years, nor kindergarten, child care, or vacation facilities.

Social and Cultural Affairs

ROLE OF THEATER, NEED FOR 'POSITIVE HERO' DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 5 July 1984 carries on page 3 Nadia Shalutashvili's 1,800-word piece concerning the role of the theater in indoctrinating every generation (Chernenko's remarks during his

meeting with constituents are quoted in this regard). In light of bourgeois anti-Soviet propaganda, workers in the arts must decide "which side of the barricades" they are on.

With regard to the "positive hero," Shalutashvili traces the decline of this personage after the war, when artistic works lacked real conflict and protagonists were hollow and shallow. It became a time of the antihero, despair. There are still too many writers who are afraid to be didactic and mentorial in their works, opting instead for "enjoyment." It is essential to imbue works with dialectical complexity, and the positive hero must be matched against "antipodes," even in seemingly peaceful everyday endeavors. The author makes no reference to socialist realism.

NEW SHOOTING RANGE COMPLEX COMPLETED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 8 July 1984 carries on page 4 a 200-word unattributed report on the completion--in a record-setting 3 months--of a fully outfitted shooting range complex in Zugdidi (others are to follow soon in Tbilisi and Makharadze). Laid out on 1 hectare, it provides two ranges--trench-type and "round stand." The complex includes a three-story building with leisure rooms for shooters and judges, a 30-unit hotel, and grandstands. Shooting sections for 200 youngsters have been set up, with training under the supervision of Vakhtang Sherozia, a one-time all-republic shooting team member.

REVIVAL OF HISTORIC VILLAGE, DESTROYED BY 'PAST ERRORS,' URGED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 10 July 1984 carries on page 2 Candidate of Historical Sciences S. Rekhviashvili's 800-word article urging restoration of Gebi, a historic fortress town in the upper reaches of the Rioni River that for centuries was a gathering place of explorers, adventurers, merchants, scholars, and others traveling between Russia and Georgia over nearby mountain passes. The town was the site of meetings of friendships, diplomacy, and--very often--military action as local stalwarts fought off invaders from the town's defense towers and fortified houses. Unfortunately, these and many other historical monuments, including the Church of the Redeemer, were destroyed in times of "past errors." The author suggests that in such a restoration project, a photograph of the town in Yermakov's 19th-century album can be used as a guide. He also urges erection of an obelisk in the town, dedicated to Georgian-Russian friendship.

SLOTS RESERVED FOR 270 GEORGIANS IN 50 SOVIET VUZES

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 11 July 1984 carries on page 3 a 700-word unsigned KOMUNISTI announcement that 50 VUZes in the Soviet Union have reserved 270 slots for Georgians, enrollment to be without competition. Specialty training not available in Georgia includes automated control systems for highway operation, book science, automation of thermal power processes, and hunting science. Also, for the first time, this year there is no competition for Georgians enrolling in geochemistry, aircraft engineering, and some other majors. Students from Kutaisi and Kakheti

(eastern Georgia) are invited to go to Minsk for Russian language and literature training. Examinations may be taken in Georgian, but knowledge of Russian (tested orally and in writing) is a must. A brief note states that, by tradition, Azeris and Armenians living in Georgia have slots reserved for them in VUZes of Azerbaijan and Armenia.

RESEARCH ON CAUSES, TREATMENT OF 'TOXICOMANIA' SKETCHED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 11 July 1984 carries on page 4 a 500-word article by Prof E. Gobronidze, chairman of the Georgian Neuropathology and Psychiatry Society, sketching the work that is being done to determine the causes, prevention, and treatment of "toxicomania" [substance abuse, including narcotics]. Several researchers who are most deeply involved in the effort are named, and their general lines of research. The cycle already includes 15 monographs and articles on various aspects. The author of the article repeatedly emphasizes the exacting scientific rigor of the work. Research into toxicomania requires not only biochemical and medical investigation but also the study of social and moral-ethical values and traditions. The premise is that under socialism, all conditions are created to foster the individual's growth, development and self-realization--hence, there are no social causes of toxicomania. Nevertheless, it is essential to look into specific psychological and biological conditions. Uncompromising struggle must be waged against this evil. Positive results are already being obtained.

SEPARATE MEDICAL SCHOOL ENTRANCE EXAMS FOR MEN, WOMEN

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 15 July 1984 carries on page 2 a 500-word KOMUNISTI interview with Medical Institute Rector Konstantine Virsaladze concerning entrance exam procedures. Inter alia, this year for the first time exams will be held separately for women and men. They will be the usual type of exams, but "the men will be enrolled first, after which the second half of competitive places will be given over to the women." The motive behind it is to improve cadre training and distribution, and Rector Virsaladze is sure that all who look at the matter from the social standpoint will approve. Other conditions of this year's exams are noted, including preference for graduates of certain schools, especially those of medical orientation, and noncompetitive enrollment for students from Abkhazia, Adjara, Ossetia, and highland districts. The institute will accept 825 enrollees this year, including 180 who have successfully completed preparatory courses in the institute.

MONOGRAPH ON NARCOTICS ABUSE REVIEWED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 20 July 1984 carries on page 4 a 500-word review by Prof Dr of Medicine P. Kontridze, head of the Tbilisi Medical Institute's Psychiatry Department, of the monograph "From Bad Habit to Grave Disease," by A. Zurabishvili, A. Gabiani, G. Lezhava, and B. Naneishvili. On the basis of much factual material, it examines the conditions that foster narcotics abuse in the world, the mechanisms by which narcotics--opium, morphine, hashish, cocaine, and others--affect the

central nervous system and the brain and bring about degenerative changes that are often irreversible, and explains various aspects of treatment. Social-organizational measures aimed at prevention include considerations of illegal aspects--theft, storage, and preparation of proscribed compounds, also sale and use. The authors of the book present specific recommendations.

CROOKED TRAFFIC MILITIA OFFICERS DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 25 July 1984 carries on page 3 a 1,700-word article by Militia Lt Col G. Shalamberidze, chief of the MVD's GAI [State Motor Vehicle Inspectorate Administration], concerning the problem of crooked GAI officers. He recounts a number of examples of bribery and extortion, many of them involving officers in charge of border checkpoints who are bribed by smugglers transporting fruit out of the republic. Shalamberidze commends the good intentions of citizens who write in to complain about crooked militiamen, including anonymous letters, but emphasizes that concrete facts are needed, specific names, places and incidents.

The author of the article also cites certain essential automotive statistics of interest: There are some 300,000 private autos in the republic. Last year 946,990 violations were recorded, including 19,581 drunk driving incidents, and over 25,000 drivers' licenses were suspended. He repeats his claim, contested by some citizens, that "ambush surveillance" is good: "Good drivers have nothing to fear."

INDUSTRIAL IMPACT OF JAPANESE 'AESTHETICS' EFFORT CITED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 27 July 1984 carries on page 3 a 1,200-word article by G. Chelidze, dean of the Zoological-Veterinarian Training-Research Institute's Social Professions Faculty, on the essential role aesthetics plays in industrial development and productivity. This is a matter of some emphasis at the institute, strange as it may seem to mix zoological engineering and aesthetics. Training in the various arts, including performing arts, sports, and the like, promote students' patriotism and citizenship. The author then cites the impact of such endeavors in Japan. After World War II, Japanese industry was in sad shape with regard to productivity and quality. Then the decision was made to reorganize and restructure aesthetics training in the schools. It was not long after that Japan surged to a position of second place in the capitalist world's industrial development.

SATIRIST ANNOUNCES: CAN'T HELP YOU WITH JOBS, VUZ ENROLLMENT

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 29 July 1984 carries on page 4 Tamaz Tsvitsivadze's 700-word tongue-in-cheek "public announcement" to friends and relatives ("Cut this out and keep it, save time and energy") warning them of various favors he can and cannot do for them. Namely, he can help secondary school graduates enroll in vocational schools but not in VUZes; he can help them find jobs in industrial outfits and in agriculture, also enlist in the army or volunteer for duty in the Virgin Lands, but he

cannot get them cushy jobs--as cashiers, for example--in bars, cafes, gas stations or hotels; he can get tickets for uplifting cultural events but not seats on trains, planes, or ships; raykom first secretaries are attentive to his requests in certain highland districts but not in the central rayons; and so on. Furthermore, he will not accept "gifts" of livestock and poultry for any services rendered, though he will accept a greeting card and perhaps a basket of home-grown fruit on his birthday.

International

U.S. JOURNALISTS, VIRGINIA SCHOOLCHILDREN VISIT GEORGIA

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 7 July 1984 carries on page 3 a 700-word GRUZINFORM feature under the rubric "Guests of the Republic," which includes three items. The first one reports a visit to Georgia by reporters for NEW WORLD REVIEW and THE VILLAGE VOICE. NEW WORLD REVIEW staffer Marilyn Bahtel expresses the hope that "our reports...will unmask the lies of the American propaganda media" concerning the Soviet Union and its peace-loving people. VILLAGE VOICE reporter John Davis echoes that statement, praises Soviets' unselfish contributions to the peace movement, and criticizes U.S. propaganda's attempts to instill fear of the USSR.

The second article recounts a visit by a group of 11 schoolchildren from Virginia, city not specified, led by teacher Mark Titer. Everyone was well-impressed by the good will of the Soviet people. The group met with the GODIKS [Georgian Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries] aktiv and learned of its purposes and activities.

The third item concerns a visit by a West German antiwar group, members of which express their countrymen's concern over the danger posed by American missiles in Europe.

SINGER RECALLS JUBILATION, COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY ACTS IN MANAGUA

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 17 July 1984 carries on page 4 GSSR Distinguished Artist Zurab Iashvili's 1,100-word article recalling a concert tour he took in Mexico City and in Nicaragua some while back [year not given] along with the Orera Georgian music and dance troupe. The festive mood of the people in Managua reminded him of the exhilaration in Cuba "in the first years after the revolution." Jubilant people were smiling and shouting "venceremos," which means "independence" [sic]. As we know, this "venceremos" was won dearly. On the advice of a Soviet functionary in Mexico City, where Orera also performed as part of a celebration for the Mexican CP organ OPOSICION, the troupe learned the Nicaraguan revolutionaries' favorite song, "Companero Cesar [Sandino]" in order to win hearts in Managua. Indeed, the audience there, which included leaders Ortega and Borge, went wild. A concert for garrison soldiers on another day, however, had a sadder aftermath: members of the audience escorting the troupe's bus back to their lodgings were caught up in a clash with counterrevolutionary gangs in the outskirts of the city, and some of them died ensuring their guests' safety. A highlight of Iashvili's visit there was meeting Luis Media Godoy, head of

the music department in the Ministry of Culture, who himself visited Tbilisi with a Nicaraguan music troupe last year.

STURUA ANALYZES PAST, PRESENT U.S. DESIGNS ON LATIN AMERICA

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 22 July 1984 carries on page 3 Melor Sturua's 1,700-word commentary, written especially for KOMUNISTI, concerning American imperialist designs on Latin America as they have developed in the past and to the present day, particularly since the "first imperialist war" in the region in 1897 but with roots as far back as the Monroe Doctrine. He sketches U.S. invasions of the various countries at different times, the role of United Fruit and other monopolies, and the like. Sturua presents quotes from the writings of Marine Corps Gen Smedley Butler concerning his various campaigns in the early 20th century, with special emphasis on that officer's scathing criticism of U.S. policies in the region, much of which appears to back up Sturua's own analysis. The author of the article then comments on U.S. dealings with Cuba and Nicaragua, in comparison with such "options" as were exercised in Chile and Grenada.

Military

NIKOL'SKIY STRESSES NEED FOR MORE ETHNIC OFFICERS IN MILITARY

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 19 July 1984 carries on page 4 a 700-word report of a meeting in the GCP Central Committee to honor applicants who passed the recent entrance exams to Soviet military schools, held for the first time in Tbilisi as well as in the other republic capitals. Thanks to this innovation, as well as noncompetitive exams for graduates of Georgian schools, for the first time in 25 years applicants came from such highland and peripheral districts as Tianeti, Lentekhi, Kazbegi, Tsageri, and Chiatura. Nearly one-quarter of the applicants had up to 3 years' work experience. Two or three of the honorees are named, their destination listed, and their personal pledges summarized.

In his address to the group, GCP Central Committee Second Secretary Nikol'skiy stressed the party's and government's concern to train more officers from among the various nationalities--one more proof of the wisdom of the Leninist nationality policy and the party's paternal concern for people's well-being. He also commended efforts to recruit applicants from among the best workers and peasants as well as recent secondary and vocational school graduates.

Political Affairs

COMMUNISTS IN KIRGHIZIYA TAKEN TO TASK FOR SHORTCOMINGS

[Editorial Report] Frunze KYRGYZSTAN KOMMUNISTI in Kirghiz No 7, July 1984, carries on pages 3-11 a 3,900-word lead article on the responsibilities of communists in Kirghiziya. The editorial points out successes in the economic sphere but also notes some shortcomings. For instance, in the first quarter of the current year 72 enterprises did not fulfill the obligations agreed upon for deliveries to other Soviet republics. The article singles out three ministers for criticism, K. Satarov, minister of light industry, I. S. Bezsmertnyy, minister of the construction materials industry, and A. Savitakhunov, minister of agriculture. The first two have previously been severely criticized in plenums of the Kirghiz CP Central Committee; despite this many enterprises under their charge still fail to implement their plans. Satarov and Bezsmertnyy have given promises several times to set things right, but their word has not been followed up by deeds. In agriculture the level of mechanizing the production process is low, particularly in the sectors of the tobacco industry, gardening, and sheep raising. The article mentions the Sokulukskiy Rayon executive committee chairman and the second secretaries of Sverdlovskiy and Issyk-Kulskiy raykoms as having been released from their posts for this reason. Also the former prosecutor of Frunze, Yunoshev, was removed from office and called to party account. Instead of preserving socialist property, he appeared as a witness for the defense at the trial of those who stole public property on a large scale and those who were covering up for them.

DATA ON KIRGHIZ COMMUNIST PARTY PUBLISHED

[Editorial Report] Frunze KYRGYZSTAN KOMMUNISTI in Kirghiz No 7, July 1984, carries on pages 24-44 a report by the Party Organizational Affairs Department of the Kirghiz CP Central Committee on the structure and composition of the Kirghiz Communist Party, in the form of 30 tables of data and accompanying information. The first table lists the number of Kirghiz CP members and candidate members for every year since 1925; as of 1 January 1984 there were 139,055 communists in the republic, of whom 6,397 were candidate members of the party. The party stratum among those working in the republic's economy constitutes 8.7 percent. Not every person accepted as a candidate member actually becomes a full member; in the 5 years after the 16th Congress of the Kirghiz CP 554 candidates were not accepted into party membership, and

in the 3 years after the 17th congress 344 candidates. The percentage of women accepted into party candidacy has increased recently, from 22.5 percent in 1961-1965, to 41.2 percent in 1976-1980, to 42.4 percent in 1981-1983 (this latter figure is the highest level since the founding of the Kirghiz CP). The number of workers in the party, as opposed to kolkhoz farmers and employees, has risen from 21.2 percent in 1946, to 33.4 percent in 1971, to 40.6 percent in 1984, while the percentage of kolkhoz farmers has fallen, from 30.6 percent to 23.4 percent to 20.6 percent in the same 3 years. The actual number of kolkhoz farmers in the party has increased since 1971, by 4,114 people, despite the fact that during this period 62 kolkhozes were converted into sovkhoses.

Of the 139,055 current communists, 65,425, or 47 percent, are Kirghiz in nationality, while 42,882, or 30.8 percent, are Russians. The data in the chart on the ethnic composition of the Kirghiz CP reveals that Kirghiz have increased their share in the party, from 37.7 percent in 1946 and 38.7 percent in 1973. This compares with 32 percent in 1946 and 37.1 percent in 1973 for the Russians. Uzbeks have also expanded their position in the party, from 5.6 percent in 1946 to 6.8 percent in 1984, and have overtaken the Ukrainians (6.1 percent) as the third most numerous nationality in the party. Kazakhs at 1 percent are fifth, and all other nationalities make up 8.3 percent. Women now constitute 29.2 percent of the communists of Kirghiziya, the highest index in recent years, but still below the 29.4 percent level in 1946.

The tables on the length of service and age-group reveal that a shift has taken place in the composition of the party in recent years toward the ends of the age spectrum. At present 21.4 percent are age 30 or under, while this figure was only 12 percent in 1976; 14.4 percent of all party members are now over 60, while in 1966 this was only 5.1 percent. Those of ages 31 to 40 have decreased from 35.7 percent in 1966 to 19.8 percent in 1984. For the period between the 16th and 17th congresses of the Kirghiz CP, 2,078 people were removed from the party ranks for conduct unbecoming a communist. In the last 3 years, a further 1,502 people were also removed.

Among the elected party organs there are 4 obkoms, 15 gorkoms, 4 urban raykoms, and 40 rural raykoms. Of the 241 members of the Kirghiz CP Central Committee elected at the 17th congress, 15.4 percent are workers, 9.1 percent kolkhoz farmers, and 21.2 percent women. This compares with 31.6 percent workers, 16.2 percent kolkhoz farmers, and 28.8 percent women in the entire elected party aktiv. Women are most well-represented on the staffs of the gorkoms and urban raykoms, where they make up 34.1 percent of the staff.

Economics

FORMER TURKISTANI LEGIONNAIRE GIVEN HEAVIER SENTENCE

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETNIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz on 6 July 1984 carries on page 4 a 1,600-word article by special correspondent K. Ramatov on the criminal activities of Ishen Toychubekov, who had been the chairman of a kolkhoz in Tonskiy Rayon for many years. [In an earlier article in

the newspaper it was disclosed that Toychubekov had joined the anti-Soviet Turkistani Legion during World War II but had been rehabilitated in 1959. See JPRS-UPS-84-004 page 41. This fact was not mentioned in the present article.] Ramatov recounts in more detail Toychubekov's activities in obtaining money illegally from the kolkhoz treasury and from kolkhoz members for his personal use, particularly for yearly trips to the Black Sea. His crimes had been publicized in SOVETNIK KYRGYZSTAN and SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA, and he had been removed from the party and called to some criminal account. Letters and opinions from the working people appeared stating that the measures taken were inadequate and too lenient and asking that this matter be investigated more fully. As a result, Toychubekov was sentenced to 12 years' imprisonment, and two of his colleagues were sentenced to 5 and 3 years. All of their property was confiscated, and the court recommended that Toychubekov be stripped of his medals and orders. The KISSR Supreme Court has let stand the lower court's decision.

KIRGHIZ INTERIOR MINISTER REPORTS ON CRIME IN AGRICULTURE

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETNIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz on 21 July 1984 carries on pages 2-3 a 2,000-word article by Dzhusupbek Akmatov, the KISSR minister of internal affairs, surveying recent efforts by the internal affairs organs in the struggle to protect public property in certain branches of the agroindustrial complex. Aside from the first and last paragraphs, the article consists of a recitation of instances in which socialist property was stolen, bribes were taken, fire prevention measures neglected, agricultural produce transported outside the republic, fuel misappropriated, etc. Not only the criminals but also the inspectors in charge of investigations were discussed. In just the last 2 years, 16 inspectors from the Ministries of Agriculture, the Fruit and Vegetable Industry, and the Meat and Dairy Industry were brought to criminal account for taking bribes.

KIRGHIZ TRANSPORT MINISTER SURVEYS FREIGHT PROBLEMS

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETNIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz on 25 July 1984 carries on page 2 a 1,500-word article by Kydyrma Orozaliyev, the KISSR minister of motor transport and highways, on freight hauling by motor vehicle in Kirghiziya. While 82 percent of the loads being carried throughout the country are by motor vehicle, in Kirghiziya that figure is 97 percent. The vehicle transportation sector in the republic has been subjected in the past to severe criticism in meetings and in the press, and in fact, there have been some demonstrable improvements, which Orozaliyev cites. But there remain serious shortcomings. Order has not been restored in the use of motor vehicles in inter-city freight hauling. Last year and the first quarter of this year 2,447 formal documents were written up at traffic checkpoints for violations of freight hauling regulations; a response has come from vehicle owners and people's control committees for only 80 of these acts. The ministry has begun efforts to eliminate the falsification of documents on unaccomplished jobs. Last year in the course of investigations it was found that 102,000 tons of unaccomplished work and 4,680,000 ton-kilometers worth of travel had been written up over the actual amount. For various irregularities and shortcomings 14 responsible officials were removed from service,

198 people were given administrative punishments, and the cases of 4 officials were turned over to the people's control committee. Orozaliyev also complains about the inadequacies of the loading and unloading operations of some of his ministry's clients. In addition, some ministries and departments have located new enterprises far from railroad stations and have begun to think about motor vehicle transportation only after the enterprises are finished. For instance, crushed-stone grading quarries were put into use in Przhevalsk and Talas in 1979 without the transportation factor being taken into consideration.

IRRIGATION-MODERNIZATION PROBLEMATIC IN KIRGHIZIYA

[Editorial Report] Frunze KYRGYZSTAN KOMMUNISTI in Kirghiz No 7, July 1984, carries on pages 18-23 a 2,400-word article by M. Isayev, the KISSR deputy minister of land reclamation and water resources, on recent developments in irrigation and land improvement in Kirghiziya. He cites various figures in this area for the period 1976-1980, discusses the work of his ministry in the years 1981-1983, and evaluates the anticipated development between 1981-1985. He lists the geographical areas where current work is being concentrated and also examines a number of features in irrigation. One important reserve is the pumping station, of which there are nearly 170 in the republic serving 50,000 hectares of irrigated land. However, building regulations have been grossly violated in the planning and construction of pumping stations and especially in equipping and supplementing them, even in recent years. At the present time large areas are watered by hand, an operation which requires hard unproductive labor and excessive use of water. While the rate of mechanized irrigation by means of sprinklers, along furrows, by hose, etc., is growing, there are still many shortcomings in irrigation by progressive methods. Irrigation in furrows by aggregates and siphon tubes is being carried out poorly, the investigation of the "microhydrant" system has not yet begun, and KI-50 and Sigma-50 irrigation units are little used. In the republic 21 irrigation systems with 540,000 kilometers of canals have been automated and serve 176,300 hectares of land. The At-Bashi system is an example of one functioning well; many other automated systems however have not been brought to projected levels. At present nine systems work only in a telemetering function. Isayev also complains about duplication of effort in the management of water resources. The 53-man Main Administration for Irrigation Systems under his ministry replicates the entire organizational structure of the 43-man central apparatus of the ministry itself. But at the same time neither at the ministry nor at the Main Administration are there departments dealing with modern technology, modern labor organization, safety technology, energy, metrology, or standardization.

LABOR, MECHANIZATION A CENTRAL CONCERN IN KIRGHIZIYA

[Editorial Report] Frunze KYRGYZSTAN KOMMUNISTI in Kirghiz No 7, July 1984, carries on pages 78-83 a 2,400-word article by J. Jumabekov, a candidate of the economic sciences, on the introduction of new technology as a means of enhancing labor productivity. During the last two 5-year periods the rate in Kirghiziya of average annual economic growth resulting from the introduction of new technology on an industrial scale was 1.8-fold (as compared to an

average 1.3-fold for the country as a whole). However, the industrial production potential in the republic has not always been utilized effectively. Jumabekov cites growth figures on the mechanization and automation of industry from 1975 to 1983 in the republic, the basic portion of which is concentrated in the light and food industries. However, the mechanization and automation means available in the republic are being utilized inadequately with respect to the projected productivity. Only 41 percent of the mechanized flow lines and 15 percent of the automatic lines have reached their projected strength. A serious problem in industry is that the proportion of workers engaged in manual labor is decreasing sluggishly; by 1975 it had declined to 41.9 percent, but by 1982 to only 38.1 percent. Also of importance in effective management and raising the people's standard of living is a growth of labor productivity at a greater pace than the growth of wages. At the end of his article Jumabekov offers four ways to accelerate the growth of labor productivity.

In a 2,900-word article in the same issue on pages 51-57, K. Junushev, a doctor of the economic sciences and a professor, discusses the introduction of robots into the industrial production process of the USSR. With respect to Kirghiziya, he maintains that it is necessary to train personnel specialized not only in controlling and using robots but also in creating modern robot technology. The polytechnical institute in Frunze has begun efforts to prepare specialists in robot technology.

On pages 95-96 of the same issue is a 1,200-word review by D. Layliyev and Ye. Chernova (both doctors of economic sciences and professors) of a new book by economist A. I. Ismanov, "The Utilization of Labor Resources in the Agriculture of Kirghiziya," published in Frunze by Ilim. The monograph discusses rural labor resources in the light of the demographic changes that took place in the republic from 1960 to 1980 on the basis of much factual information. The reviewers note that insufficient attention has been paid to the issue of redeveloping agricultural labor resources. The author of the book examines shortcomings in the utilization of the working time of certain categories of workers and makes proposals for enhancing production effectiveness.

Social and Cultural Affairs

COMPLAINTS ABOUT TEACHING OF KIRGHIZ LITERATURE VOICED

[Editorial Report] Frunze KYRGYZSTAN MADANIYATY in Kirghiz on 5 July 1984 carries on page 15 a 1,500-word article by N. Kangeldiyev, a worker serving in culture, on the need for changes in the curriculum of Kirghiz literature in Kirghiz schools, particularly in light of the recent school reforms. One shortcoming in the teaching of Kirghiz literature is an excessive concentration on the life and number of works of writers rather than on the works themselves. Kangeldiyev recommends taking as a model the Russian literature program in Russian schools. He compares the 102-hour Russian literature program involving the works of 9 authors and 8 thematic surveys in the 10th grade to the 70-hour Kirghiz literature program involving the works of 12 authors and 8 thematic surveys. He also advocates that scholarly establishments publish for school use the works of the early [Turkic] writers

Makhmud Kashgariy and Yusuf of Balasagun and the runic poetry of the Kirghiz people. He also recommends that the epic "Manas" and other folklore be given greater attention in schools.

ISLAMIC OBSERVANCES REPORTED DECLINING IN KIRGHIZ RAYON

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETNIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz on 31 July 1984 carries on page 2 a 1,300-word article by U. Tajibayeva, a secretary on the Naukatskiy Rayon party committee, on ideological work in her rayon, particularly with regard to atheist education. The atheist council in the rayon and those conducting atheist work in the field have been introducing into practice the tabulation of successes achieved each year through compiling data on what kind of religious ceremonies and customs are not being performed, on how many people abandon religion, and on the decline in the number of those who go to places of worship, mosques, and holy places. Thus, 10-15 years ago Apshyr-Say and Sakhaba were considered sacred places by many people, and they would come from the rayon and other parts of Osh Oblast as well as from Uzbekistan to make sacrifices. This phenomenon was discussed, and a resolution was accepted converting these areas into cultural places where workers can spend their free time.

KIRGHIZ, WOMEN INCREASING IN NUMBER IN INTELLIGENTSIA

[Editorial Report] Frunze KYRGYZSTAN KOMMUNISTI in Kirghiz No 7, July 1984, carries on pages 54-60 a 2,400-word article by I. Soktoyev, a doctor of the historical sciences and a professor, on the increase in the ranks of the intelligentsia in Kirghiziya. He sketches some of the history of this development, including details such as the fact that more than 4,000 specialists with diplomas came to Kirghiziya from other republics before World War II to help in the development of the republic. He cites growth figures in recent years for the number of economists, scientists, medical personnel, teachers, and students in higher education programs. In 1980 there were 101,200 Kirghiz, 106,500 Russians, 18,100 Uzbeks, 14,200 Ukrainians, 8,400 Tatars, and 2,700 Kazakhs with higher or specialized secondary educations working as specialists in various sectors of the economy and culture in the republic. In the years 1965-1980 the number of Kirghiz specialists with such educations increased 3.7-fold as compared to 1.9-fold for specialists of other nationalities, and their share of the total rose from 26 percent to 41 percent. Women make up a considerable portion of the intelligentsia, constituting 54.8 percent of the specialists with higher educations, and 60.6 percent of those with specialized secondary educations. While the overall proportion of women among those specialists with diplomas is holding steady, their share in male-oriented specialties like engineering and technology is increasing.

International

SOVIET-INDIAN PEACE SEMINAR HELD IN KIRGHIZIYA

[Editorial Report] Frunze LENINCHIL JASH in Kirghiz on 19, 21, 24, 26, 28, and 31 July 1984 carries 14 articles in connection with the Soviet-Indian youth seminar on the topic "the contribution of the young people of the USSR and India in the work of strengthening and developing Soviet-Indian friendship and cooperation in the struggle for peace and against nuclear war," which was held in Frunze from 23 to 27 July 1984. In a 1,100-word article on 19 July 1984 on page 3 S. Kadyraliyev, the responsible secretary of the Kirghiz branch of the Soviet-Indian Friendship Society, traces the history of Soviet-Indian relations in recent years and the role of Kirghiziya in this relationship. Special events are scheduled in January and August of each year in Kirghiziya focusing on its ties with India, and it is strengthening these ties, especially with the state of Bihar, through the exchange of delegations. On 26 July 1984 there appears an 800-word article on page 3 in which special correspondent J. Mederaliyev describes an evening gathering for the Indian delegations. He speaks of what unites these two countries: above all these people are representatives of the youth of the same continent, Asia.

WESTERN IDEOLOGISTS DISTORTING KIRGHIZ SOVEREIGNTY

[Editorial Report] Frunze KYRGYZSTAN KOMMUNISTI in Kirghiz No 7, July 1984, carries on pages 89-94 a 2,500-word article by V. Kiyutin, a candidate of the historical sciences, on the nationality-based statehood of the USSR and the false notions of Western Sovietologists on this issue. Bourgeois ideology distorts the history of the formation and development of the statehood of the Soviet peoples, denies the sovereignty of the republics, and misrepresents the nature of the Soviet federal system. For instance, bourgeois ideologists babble about how the nationality state delimitation of Central Asia arose from the Soviet Government's attempt to break up the single "Turkistani" nationality and completely destroy the "Muslim unity" of the peoples of the region. Firstly, there was no "Turkistani" nationality either before or after the revolution, and it is possible to present much historical evidence about the particular characteristics of each of the Central Asian peoples. Secondly, the broad stratum of the Central Asian people emerged as the initiators of the delimitation. Kiyutin also examines the important basis of Soviet federalism, the equal rights of its subjects. He discusses the rights of Soviet Kirghiziya, including its right to secede from the Soviet Union. He quotes Lenin on this matter, "If the Ukrainians see that we have a republic of Soviets, they will not withdraw, but if we have Milyukov's republic, they will disassociate themselves." The 20th Congress of the CPSU worked out a course for broadening the rights of the Soviet republics, and subsequent congresses have instituted much in this regard. But a broadening of the rights of these republics does not contradict the basic tendency, the tendency of the Soviet peoples to draw closer. The interests of developing an integrated economy demand that the taking of decisions of nationwide significance be more democratic. But bourgeois propaganda aims to deny the real participation of the Central Asian peoples

in administering state affairs. For instance, J. Critchlow, the former director of the U.S. committee on radio broadcasting, maintains that the local peoples do not have a right to join the all-union political-administrative apparatus, which is the concentration of real power. Kiyutin seeks to refute this position by pointing out Kirghiziya's representation in the country's political structure.

Military

WAR VETERAN PRAISES KIRGHIZ WOUNDED IN AFGHANISTAN

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETNIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz on 10 July 1984 carries on page 4 a 1,200-word article by M. Gafarov, a veteran of the Great Patriotic War, under the headline "Let's Always Be Ready for Bravery!" Gafarov cites several examples of what he considers bravery in both war and peace. He cites four servicemen who have carried out their duties according to military regulations and earned much praise. "And our fellow citizen, Senior Lieutenant in the Guards Joloy Chyntemirov has fulfilled his internationalist duty in the friendly country of Afghanistan and has been awarded the Order of the Red Star for demonstrating bravery and heroism." Of course, only experts with good preparation who know how to use the weapons and military technology assigned to them to the greatest effectiveness can be heroes. He advocates a solid preparation for young men called into military service.

KIRGHIZ EDITORIAL URGES BETTER MILITARY-PATRIOTIC EDUCATION

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETNIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz on 11 July 1984 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word lead article on the need for better military-patriotic education in Kirghiziya. The editorial commends schools where technical and applied military sports and elementary military training are well organized, as well as farms and enterprises which maintain a good correspondence with soldiers in military units. Recently patronage ties with military units have been strengthened. Upper-class students from the schools of the rayons under republic subordination and of Issyk-Kul, Naryn, and Talas Oblasts have been to the military academy in Alma-Ata and become acquainted with the life and studies of the students there, while the students of Osh Oblast have been to the Higher Military School in Tashkent. As a result many young men have chosen to become officers in the future. The experience of the acceptance into military schools this year demonstrates that well. Of those sent into service this summer one-third were certified athletes, and most had technical and military expertise. But there are still some farms and organizations that regard military-patriotic education as within the purview of military commissariats, DOSAAF primary organizations, and the schools only and that distance themselves from this issue. The republic's Znaniye Society, the state committee on sports and physical education, the ministries of education and higher and specialized secondary education, the state committee on vocational and technical training, and the creative unions need to pay more attention in their work to these matters.

CIVIL DEFENSE MEASURES IN KIRGHIZIYA REITERATED

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETNIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz on 24 July 1984 carries on page 4 a 1,000-word article by A. Torgoyev, an employee with the KiSSR Civil Defense Headquarters and a lieutenant colonel in the reserves, surveying some of the measures that should be taken in case of an enemy attack on Kirghiziya. Local Soviet executive committees will make advance warnings to the population via the radio, television, and press in the event of such an attack. Defense rules have been clearly set forth in the mass-circulation booklet "What Everyone Should Know" and in civil defense literature, but the information needs to be repeated. It is difficult to say how long the threat of an enemy attack will last, perhaps several hours, perhaps several days. Special places can be prepared to shelter people from radioactivity for several days. These include cellars for the storage of potatoes and vegetables, as well as other kinds of basements. It is necessary that gas masks be prepared, but as of now there are not enough for everyone. Thus every family must study how to put together make-shift masks for this purpose. Torgoyev mentions the need to be ready for fires, to keep towns and villages dark at night, to take special precautions to preserve food and water, and to protect livestock. In the event of a radioactive attack the population of large cities will be moved to the countryside, and rural people must receive them and put them in housing. If people know the civil defense rules well and actively prepare to put the necessary measures into effect, the country's defense will be strengthened.

Political Affairs

TAJIK PARTY PLENUM DWELLS ON CONSTRUCTION PROBLEMS

[Editorial Report] Dushanbe KOMMUNISTI TOJIKISTON in Tajiki No 5, May 1984, carries on pages 34-39 an unsigned 2,100-word article, "On the Future Measures To Increase the Speed and Productivity of Basic Construction in the Republic Based on the Demands of the 26th Party Congress and Subsequent Plenums of the CC of the CPSU." The article is subtitled "Resolutions of the Plenum of the CC of the Communist Party of Tajikistan." After discussing various positive developments in construction the article notes the high and rising rate of worker absenteeism and the weak agitation and propaganda efforts in many construction units. A number of administrative bodies of the Tajik SSR and their chiefs were criticized for not implementing party policy, weak leadership and for not fully using the means available to them to fulfill the plan. The targets of criticism were the Ministry of Construction (E. N. Mikirtychev), the Ministry of Rural Construction (V. D. Ablogin), the Ministry of Construction Materials Industry (V. I. Medvedev), the Ministry of Highway Construction and Maintenance (I. I. Usmonov), the Main Administration for Water Resources Construction (I. E. Kim), the Tajik Hydro-Energy Electric Power Trust (S. N. Niyozov), the Tajik Sovkhoz Construction Association (M. T. Hasanov), and the State Committee for Construction Affairs (V. A. Yoqubov).

The State Committee for Construction Affairs, the republic's Academy of Sciences, and the Institute of Building Construction were also called upon to deal more effectively with the republic's vulnerability to earthquakes and its land shortage.

TAJIK PARTY PERSONNEL CHANGE

[Editorial Report] Dushanbe KOMMUNISTI TOJIKISTON in Tajiki No 6, June 1984, carries on page 16 an unsigned 300-word article, "Informational News on the Plenum of the Central Committee of the Tajikistan Communist Party." The 17th regular plenum, which met on 5 May 1984, confirmed K. M. Nazirov as director of the Central Committee's construction and municipal services department. A. Umanov was released from that position in connection with his transfer to other work.

Economics

TAJIKISTAN'S POPULATION EXPLOSION ASSESSED

[Editorial Report] Dushanbe ADABIYOT VA SAN'AT in Tajiki on 15 March 1984 carries on page 2 a 1,200-word article, "Will Dushanbe Become a 'Millionaire'?", in which Nuriddin Qaiumov, a candidate in economics, demographic expert, and director of the republic's Institute of Economic Research and Economic and Planning Methods is interviewed by reporter M. Qurbonov. The article notes that between 1970 and 1979, Tajikistan experienced the greatest rate of population increase (31 percent) of all the Soviet republics. This surge has both positive and negative effects, the negative being most rapidly reflected in the local standard of living (housing problems, education, food production, consumer goods, etc.). There are several reasons cited for the rapid growth rate: The Tajiks have experienced an unprecedented, rapid and extensive economic and social change during the transition from a feudal to a socialist system; Tajiks traditionally have had large families (a practice which the government has encouraged); and improved health care has reduced child mortality rates and lengthened the lifespan. The article notes that, with the population becoming more urbanized, however, the growth rate will slow in the future: from the years 1990-2000, it is predicted to fall to a 2.5 percent rate of increase (the expected number of people in Tajikistan in 2000 is 6.6 million).

In anticipation of an increasingly urbanized republic, plans have been outlined for the construction of 10 new cities by the year 2000. Qaiumov states that Dushanbe should not, however, join the ranks of "millionaire" cities (cities with a population of 1 million or over), since such an upsurge in population inevitably leads to pollution and problems with the standard of living.

Social and Cultural Affairs

TAJIKI-LANGUAGE SCHOOLS BEGIN WESTERN LANGUAGE INSTRUCTION

[Editorial Report] Dushanbe GAZETAI MUALLIMON in Tajiki on 4 February 1984 carries on page 2 a 200-word article, "First Foreign Language Instructional Program," by A. Mikhailov and G. Sattorov. Maorif Press has recently published Tajikistan's first program for reaching foreign [non-Soviet] languages in Tajiki-language schools. The article refers specifically to English and French as being covered by the program, although there are presently no Tajiki-language textbooks for these subjects.

CIRCULATION FIGURES FOR TAJIKISTANI PUBLICATIONS GIVEN

[Editorial Report] Dushanbe GAZETAI MUALLIMON in Tajiki on 16 February 1984 carries on page 4 an 800-word article, "Mirror of Our Life," by B. Nazarbekov. In 1984, there were 3.5 million subscriptions in Tajikistan to various newspapers and journals. This figure includes more than 10,000 subscriptions to UCHITEL'SKAYA GAZETA (an increase of more than 1,000 over 1983); more than 39,000 subscriptions to GAZETAI MUALLIMON; more than 25,000 subscriptions to

MAKTABI SOVETI; and more than 9,400 subscriptions to RUSSKIY YAZYK I LITERATURA V TADZHIKSKOY SHKOLE. By comparison with 1983, subscriptions for GAZETAI MUALLIMON have declined in eight rayons, for MAKTABI SOVETI in two rayons, and for RUSSKIY YAZYK I LITERATURA V TADZHIKSKOY SHKOLE in Dushanbe and Kulyab.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING IN TAJIKISTAN EVALUATED

[Editorial Report] Dushanbe GAZETAI MUALLIMON in Tajiki on 28 February 1984 carries on pages 3-4 a 1,900-word article, "Students' Vocational Training," by Yu. Yusufbekov. Some 115,000 students are currently involved in some form of vocational training in Tajikistan; more than 58,000 are studying agricultural trades while only a little more than 20,000 are pursuing industrial and construction trades. Currently some 24 percent of Tajikistan's students are not involved in effective vocational training. The author notes the importance of training students from the countryside in industrial fields. This education will provide the "solution to an important demographic task of the republic" by encouraging migration from villages to cities; it will eliminate Tajikistan's labor shortage in industry and construction; and will increase the proportion of local cadres in the republic's industries.

There are many problems which plague the vocational training programs, though. Many factories will not help the schools, considering the work "beneath them." This direct involvement on the part of factories is often important as the overwhelming majority of Tajikistan's schools (86.5 percent) are poorly equipped. In addition, only 58.7 percent of those students responding to a survey reported that they felt influenced in their career choice by their vocational training.

ATHEIST TRAINING IN THE HOME HIGHLIGHTED IN TAJIKISTAN

[Editorial Report] Dushanbe GAZETAI MUALLIMON in Tajiki on 6 March 1984 carries on page 2 a 400-word article, "Spiritual Perfection," by A. Berdiyev, highlighting successful atheist instruction at the middle school level in Oktiabr' Rayon. In the past, parent participation in the parents' committee involved in atheist education for the young had been poor; religious families were particularly at fault. However, direct contact with representatives of the agitation group and "sincere conversations" have now produced increased parental involvement. This approach was coupled with attempts by the literature and biology teachers to show students the "empty and erroneous ideas" of Islam. Physics, mathematics, astronomy and chemistry teachers all lectured to the classes about the advances of the Soviet Union and the unsoundness of religious opinion.

TAJIKISTAN: PROBLEMS IN PREPARING RURAL TEACHERS

[Editorial Report] Dushanbe GAZETAI MUALLIMON in Tajiki on 6 March 1984 carries on page 2 an 800-word article by H. Iskandarov, head of cadres administration in the Tajikistan Ministry of Education. The article appears under the rubric "Problems in Education." The USSR Ministry of Education recently gave permission for 30-40 percent of those admitted into Tajikistan's

higher pedagogical institutes to be exempted from competitive admissions. The author notes that the policy was implemented in order to train village youths and thereby to increase the number of teachers to be sent to remote locations in the countryside. Some 900 students were admitted to higher pedagogical institutions without the usual exams in 1984; these figures, however, are still only three-quarters of the desired levels. The author holds responsible for this failure the educational personnel who do not sufficiently inform students, parents and teachers of the new policy.

TAJIK PARENTS DRAWN INTO EDUCATIONAL PROCESS

[Editorial Report] Dushanbe MAKTABI SOVETI in Tajiki No 4, April 1984, carries on pages 53-54 a 600-word article, "Parents Study," by J. Qayumov and O. Filipov, both of the assistance council of the People's Pedagogical University of the Leninabad Oblast department of education. The authors note the importance of parents' participation in the education of children and point out the needs that parents themselves have, in preparation for this task. The People's Pedagogical University for Parents was founded to help adults with just these matters. There are currently more than 350 such universities operating in the oblast; about 40,000 parents are currently in attendance. The activities of the universities include lectures, practical work, conferences, question and answer evenings and the collective evaluation of children's education in the family.

Military

MISTRANSLATED MILITARY TERMINOLOGY CRITICIZED IN TAJIKISTAN

[Editorial Report] Dushanbe GAZETAI MUALLIMON in Tajiki on 17 March 1984 carries on page 3 a 400-word article detailing problems with translation of military terms into Tajiki. The author finds fault with translation work, especially that of the exact sciences; word-formation is often done by non-experts in the fields under scrutiny. He cites a number of flaws in the "Short Russian-Tajiki Dictionary for Introductory Military Training" (Dushanbe: Maorif, 1983; I. A. Aleksandrov, N. A. Sharofov, N. I. Sheletova, eds.) such as inaccurate equivalents (including the title) and unclear statements in the foreword.

Political Affairs

ROLE OF PERMANENT COMMISSIONS IN SOVIETS STRESSED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 1 July 1984 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word lead editorial noting that "permanent commissions play a great role in the effectiveness of the multifaceted work of soviets and in measures to implement this work." It is added that "there are 3,108 permanent commissions active in the 407 soviets of our republic." Stressing the various duties they perform, it is pointed out that "a group of permanent commissions in our republic's local soviets are not making enough use of the rights and authority constitutionally guaranteed them in participating in the solution of state, economic and social-cultural building questions. Some permanent commissions are poorly relating their organizational work to practical questions of raising the effectiveness of public productivity, developing the service sector and fully satisfying the wishes of workers. Especially, some of the permanent commissions of the local soviets of Ashkhabad Oblast exert poor control over the fulfillment of decrees and economic and social duties." Permanent commissions of the Tashauz and Mary City Soviets of Peoples Deputies, the Ashkhabad City Soviet and the Kerki Rayon Soviet are criticized on similar grounds.

SHORTCOMINGS IN DECREE FULFILLMENT ENUMERATED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 20 July 1984 carries on page 3 a 1,700-word article by M. Gavrilov, senior reviewer and department director of the Administration of Affairs of the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium on the necessity of strengthening control over the fulfillment of decrees. Shortcomings found in local soviets and their ispolkoms in this regard are: "They do not pay enough attention to preparing drafts of decrees; some decrees of soviets and ispolkoms are not supervised or are not turned over to the relevant organizations; a genuine study of the decrees at the time when they are being supervised is not assured; the effectiveness of decrees is unproven; information on the progress of decree fulfillment is not received on time; demands on subdivision leaders with regard to fulfillment of, or information about, decrees are not made clear; questions relating to decree compliance or organizing studies about this are rarely discussed at sessions or ispolkom meetings; and in some places control over decree fulfillment and the organization of questions about it are not well organized."

CLOSE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PRESS, PEOPLES CONTROL ORGANS DEMANDED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 24 July 1984 carries on page 2 a 2,150-word article by B. Annayev, first deputy chairman of the Turkmen SSR Peoples Control Committee, on the need for a strong working relationship between the 57 Russian and Turkmen newspapers of the republic and peoples control organs. It is noted that "the connection between some newspapers and peoples control organs is weak; thus, they do not describe the work of peoples control organs successfully or consequently." In this regard MARYYSKAYA PRAVDA, ZNAMYA OKTYABRYA and VECHERNIY ASHKHABAD are singled out for criticism because they rarely carry articles by rank and file peoples controllers. Another criticism leveled is the lack of follow-through in some papers. "For example, LENIN YOLY printed more than 20 critical news items on its peoples control pages last year, but only three responses to these were given in the newspaper."

Economics

COTTON PLANTING IMPEDED BY BAD WEATHER

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 3 July 1984 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word lead editorial noting that "the pressing struggle to grow 1.241 million tons of 'white gold' is being conducted under difficult conditions this year. After having planted the cotton crop, bad weather conditions, constant heavy rain and cold weather made it necessary to replant in many areas." As a result, cotton farmers are 10-12 days behind schedule. "However, despite the lag in crop growth, some rayons, kolkhozes and sovkhoses are permitting laxity in cotton cultivation." Mentioned in this regard are enterprises in Tashauz Oblast and "certain kolkhozes and sovkhoses in Garabekevil, Kerki, Mary, Sakarchage and Tejen Rayons."

INDUSTRIAL WASTE OF METALS REDUCED IN CHARDZHOU

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 3 July 1984 carries on page 2 a 1,700-word article by O. Khakgyev, chairman of the Chardzhou City Soviet of Peoples Deputies Ispolkom, on efforts being made to reduce industrial wastage and economize on energy and heat. "Permanent commissions of the city soviet have established close cooperation with peoples control organs. Mutual action such as this yields good results. Recently, members of the Permanent Commission for Industry worked together with peoples controllers to study ways to fulfill the quota in decreasing the waste of ferrous metals in maintenance workshops of the city and increasing their effectiveness. Generally, despite the fact that the data has not been unsatisfactory (last year industrial shops saved 521 tons of metal), research has shown that there are still basic mistakes in this question." It is pointed out that "at present, economizing is not a voluntary affair, it is obligatory and must be viewed as an urgent demand of party and state."

BETTER ACCOUNTING FOR AGRICULTURAL EXPENSES DEMANDED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 4 July 1984 carries on page 3 a 1,300-word article by M. Nasarov, chief specialist at the Turkmen SSR Ministry of Agriculture Chief Administration for Kolkhoz Affairs, on the importance of accounting for material and labor expenses involved in agricultural production. "Certain branches of agricultural production are harmed as a result of not accounting for expenditures of material and labor in production." It is added that "one of the factors which would have a positive influence in strengthening the basis of the kolkhoz economy is preventing the theft, loss, destruction and excluding from accounting existing material reserves, inventory, animals, farm-related products and agricultural and transportation machinery which belong to the kolkhoz."

LAND RECLAMATION PROBLEMS EXPLAINED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 8 July 1984 carries on page 2 a 2,000-word article by B. Rovshenov, director of the Turkmenistan Soil Studies Research Institute, K. Rejepbayev, chief of the Land Reclamation Department of the institute, and I. Tolstolytkin, scientific worker at the institute, on problems in the application and administration of land reclamation technology with specific reference to the Khankhovuz Massif. It is pointed out that, despite the research done by the Institute of Deserts on the Khankhovuz Massif, "in all the materials published in the last 5 to 8 years the unsatisfactory state of the land reclamation was pointed out and ways to prevent it were suggested. Customarily, however, no attention was given to these articles." Citing Uzbek successes in mastering the Mirzachol, the question is asked: "Why do we not make use of the accumulated experience of our neighbors? Why must we be compelled to wrack our brains to come up with an independent solution?" On administrative problems it is proposed that "the Turkmenistan Soil Studies Research Institute should implement and coordinate all soil and land reclamation studies in the republic's irrigated zone. We have obvious difficulties in this work--we have few staff workers, no specialized institutions and work separately from institutes of the academy and project organizations." Noting that many proposals have been made to the Turkmen SSR Ministry of Agriculture in this regard, it is added that "we have received neither a positive nor a negative answer" to these. In stressing the importance of avoiding mistakes in this area, it is noted that "it would be well to appropriate funds for mastering the land at the preparatory phase." It is added that "expenditures will total tens or hundreds of thousands of rubles. But this will save millions or milliards of rubles which would have to be spent to correct mistakes."

TRANS-TURKMENISTAN COLLECTOR-DRAINAGE SYSTEM DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 15 July 1984 carries on page 2 a 2,500-word article by P. Annaorazov, first secretary of the TCP Ashkhabad Obkom, on the importance of land reclamation efforts. Stressing the importance of an effective collector-drainage system and noting

past construction and application mistakes, the question of organizing the system is discussed. "At the beginning of the 12th Five-Year Plan Glavgaragumstroy and subdivisions of the Turkmen SSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources are to begin construction of the Trans-Turkmenistan collector system. However, one organization does not have the strength to do this work. In our opinion, the powers and means of such ministries as agriculture, municipal services, construction and others should also be applied to this because drainage problems affect all of them."

CHARDZHOU SHIPYARD RATIONALIZERS HIGHLIGHTED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 17 July 1984 carries on page 1 a 1,100-word lead editorial highlighting the role of inventors and rationalizers in increasing savings to the economy and introducing new technical concepts, as a result of which "savings to the economy in the third year of the five-year plan totaled 480 million rubles." It is pointed out that the "All-Union Society of Inventors and Rationalizers plays a great role. The 562 primary organizations of the society in our republic unite 44,500 members." Their role in reducing heavy manual labor at the Chardzhou Ship Repair Factory and the Shatlyk Gas Extraction Production Organization is especially noted.

KARAKUM CANAL WATERS REACH KRASNOVODSK

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 18 July 1984 carries on page 2 a 1,500-word report by D. Chorov entitled "Amudarya Water on the Shore of the Caspian." It is noted that "the water of the Karakum Canal, after having passed through distant deserts, has arrived here by means of a pipeline." The pipeline will "guarantee the population of Krasnovodsk with fresh water in as short a time as possible." The water will flow into the Krasnovodsk reservoir. "When the water pipeline is fully operational, 50,000 cubic meters of water will flow from the pipe in every 24-hour period." It is noted that much of the installation of equipment is yet to be done.

COTTON CROP HINDERED BY POOR WEATHER, PREPARATION

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 21 July 1984 carries on page 1 a 1,100-word lead editorial discussing the poor weather conditions for the cotton crop and the poor preparations for this situation. After remarking on the cold weather and rains which affected planting it is added that "in enterprises in Mary, Dostluk, Sakarchage, Lenin, Tejen and other rayons the proper conclusions from the lessons of last year were not drawn and the way is open to gross violations of agrotechnological rules for the care of cotton. By the end of June every hectare of cotton had been cultivated an average of 4.2 times in our republic. This is significantly less than last year. The pace of cultivation between rows in Tashauz and Mary Oblasts remains extremely low. Had enterprises used all their resources at full strength, such lagging would not have occurred. But, on the busiest days more than 700 cultivating machines on enterprises in Mary Oblast, and more than 600 in Tashauz and Ashkhabad Oblasts were not functioning for various reasons."

PACE OF COTTON CULTIVATION SLOW

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 29 July 1984 carries on page 1 a 1,100-word lead editorial stressing the need to increase the pace of cotton cultivation. It is noted that "the bad spring this year has slowed down the rate of cotton growth especially in our republic's northern rayons. At this time last year more than 30 percent of the cotton fields in Tashauz Oblast were in blossom, but this year it was only 15 percent. The fact that 20 percent fewer fields are in blossom in Chardzhou Oblast and the similar situation in Mary and Ashkhabad Oblasts allows no room for slackening off in the struggle for high production. One must step up the pace of cultivation in order to stop lagging behind."

MORE ENERGY FOR SOUTHERN KARAKUM

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 31 July 1984 carries on page 3 a 300-word TURKMENINFORM dispatch reporting that "the Dovletabad gas industry in the southern Karakum has acquired an economical and reliable energy source. The many-kilometer long electric power line between Saragt and Dovletabad have commenced operations." In the past, electric power was supplied by mobile autonomous electric stations constructed on the basis of aviation turbines which "did not work at full power in Dovletabad because of the sandstorms which predominate. Thus, it was decided to bring in a high voltage line to the industry and plug the gas refining installation and industrial settlement into the state energy system." The two high voltage lines brought in extend 30 kilometers between Saragt and Dovletabad.

Social and Cultural Affairs

IMPORTANCE OF COLLECTIVE IN ATHEISTIC EDUCATION STRESSED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 13 July 1984 carries on page 2 a 1,400-word article by M. Annanurov, scientific worker in the Scientific Atheism Sector of the Turkmen SSR Academy of Sciences Philosophy and Law Department, and A. Yusubov stressing the importance of the workers collective in promoting atheism. It is noted that "a person must be given a moral-political and ethical education in the collective along with work education." An example is given of its effect on an older worker at the Krasnyi Metallist factory in Ashkhabad: while he was recognized by his peers as a normally good worker, his colleagues noticed that his efficiency had begun to decrease. "They knew that this was the month of Ramadan and observed that the old man was fasting; they decided to talk openly to him about it. They did not criticize him during the conversation, but only discussed the harmfulness of fasting and, by citing many examples, made him understand the insignificance of religious customs." It is added that the "worker recognized his mistake, broke the fast and again became one of the diligent members of the collective."

FIRST TELEVISION BROADCASTS RECEIVED AT NICHKA

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 25 July 1984 carries on page 4 a 200-word TURKMENINFORM dispatch noting that "the population point of Nichka--a settlement for those using the Karakum Canal--has begun receiving central television programming. Here, an above-ground station of the 'Moskva' space communications system has started to operate. It is the 10th receiving station starting operations in distant rayons of our republic this year. With the start-up of this station republic communications have achieved the year's goal in widening the network of television stations." It is noted that this expansion began in 1967 with the beginning of operations of stations receiving signals from the "Orbita" satellite.

ATHEISM PROMOTED BY KOLKHOZ 'ZNANIYA' SOCIETY

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad MUGALLYMLAR GAZETI in Turkmen on 25 July 1984 carries on page 3 a 500-word article by S. Atamukhammedov, chairman of the Turkmen SSR 'Znaniya' Society primary organization at the Lenin kolkhoz in Gokdepe Rayon, on the campaign against religion on the kolkhoz conducted by the 'Znaniya' Society. "Conducting atheistic propaganda among the population is one of the basic questions of the day. Thus, atheist teachers give their own ideas on the subject. Lectures by the teachers G. Ovezmukhammedov on 'The Origin of Islam,' B. Soyunov on 'Chemistry and Religious Thought' and O. Jotdykov's 'The Communist Party's View of Religion' have been extremely effective among the population." It is noted that 19 teachers are members of the 'Znaniya' Society.

International

SYRIAN DELEGATION ON KARAKUM CANAL

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 18 July 1984 carries on page 4 a 450-word TURKMENINFORM report on the visit of a delegation of the General Federation of Syrian Peasants to Turkmenistan. The delegation was headed by Khaled Khadar, a member of the federation's executive committee and a member of the People's Assembly of the Syrian Arab Republic. On a visit to the Karakum Canal, "N. Khanamov, deputy chief of Glavgaragumstroy, told the Syrian guests about the economic and social importance of the Karakum Canal." The delegation also met with Professor A. K. Rustamov, rector of the Turkmenistan Institute of Agriculture, who "talked about the preparation of cadres for kolkhozes and sovkhoses."

Political Affairs

TASHKENT OBKOM PLENUM FOCUSES ON ECONOMIC, BURO PROBLEMS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 15 July 1984 carries on page 1 a 2,500-word article by A. Nabikhojayev and H. Abdusamatov titled "Party Demandingness." The correspondents report on the themes discussed at the 4th plenum of the Tashkent Oblast Party Committee. Plenum participants focused on a series of economic problems in the oblast. One-fourth of oblast enterprises are not fulfilling plans for delivery of goods, one-sixth have higher growth of salaries than of labor productivity, and the average annual growth of labor productivity is down to 3 percent from the 3.5 percent of the 10th FYP. Serious alarm was voiced over capital construction where large amounts of capital funds are being wasted and numerous projects remain unfinished. In agriculture, criticism was made of the growing practice of using state irrigated lands to build private homes. Also, cotton yields have declined over the last 3 years by 2.6 centners per hectare. Obkom First Secretary M. Musakhonov acknowledged his responsibility at the plenum: "The 16th plenum of the CPUz Central Committee severely and completely correctly criticized the activities of the obkom buro and my activities as first secretary. In truth we have slackened our demandingness in regard to these problems." The plenum speakers noted that many partkoms and partorgs are neglecting ideological and mass political work, or conducting it superficially and formally. Such officials as Tashkent Gorkom First Secretary U. U. Umarov were urged to use the Leninist method in party work and take a principled approach to cadre policy. CPUz Central Committee First Secretary I. B. Usmonkhojayev spoke at the plenum. V. A. Antonov was released from his duties as obkom second secretary in connection with his transfer to other duties, and S. M. Nesterenko, a CPSU Central Committee executive, was elected to replace him.

NAVOI OBKOM PLENUM EMPHASIZES ECONOMIC, CADRE POLICY FAILINGS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 22 July 1984 carries on pages 1 and 3 a 1,600-word article by A. Qorjovov titled "We Must Be Spirited and Principled in Work." Qorjovov reports on the proceedings of the Navoi Obkom plenum, where obkom First Secretary V. P. Yesen spoke on economic problems in the oblast. Because they are not fully exploiting their production potential, existing capabilities, and rich labor and raw material resources, the nitrogen production union, cement, electrochemical,

and cotton cleaning plants have failed to meet their plans and have ruined their 1984 plans for production and sale of commodities. In capital construction funds are being wasted and numerous projects remain unfinished. The situation in cotton cultivation is extremely alarming. Yields declined last year, whereas cost of producing 1 centner cotton rose by one-third. The quality of the crop fell with an increase by 30-32 percent of the share of fourth-grade cotton. This meant a loss of 5.5 million rubles to farms. Such failings are also the case on produce and livestock-raising farms. Plenum participants concluded that these shortcomings arose due to deviations from the Leninist norms and principles of party life, primarily in a lack of demandingness in cadre policy. Plenum speakers condemned the practices of ignoring the ethical qualities of people elevated to leadership positions, and of tolerating nepotism, localism, and toadyism. These practices open the way to irresponsibility and corruption of cadres. Some partorgs place people whose negative qualities have already manifested themselves elsewhere to leadership positions. In the 2 years since the formation of the oblast 41 people in the obkom nomenclature have been released from duties, but some of these have been reappointed elsewhere. One-third of the leadership of Khatirchi Rayon fits this description. Shortcomings in party leadership over the economy, in cadre policy, and in violations of party and state discipline, are connected to defects in the activities of the obkom, its buro, secretariat, and apparatus. These haven't been exemplary in self-criticism, and in some cases haven't strictly observed the principle of collectivism in cadre decisions. CPUz Central Committee First Secretary I. B. Usmankhodzhayev spoke at the plenum.

KASHKADARYA OBKOM PLENUM CRITICAL OF OUSTED LEADERSHIP

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 24 July 1984 carries on page 2 a 1,600-word article by J. Kholqosimov and M. Karomov titled "Party Discipline Is Sacred." The correspondents cover the proceedings of the Kashkadarya Obkom plenum, where newly appointed Obkom First Secretary N. T. Turoboyev spoke on failures of the ousted leadership. In recent years, despite major accomplishments in economic and cultural construction, the oblast party organization has permitted great errors in its activities, including pomposity and philistinism, gross violations of collectivist norms of leadership and Leninist principles of cadre policy, localism and nepotism, and conceit and arrogance. All of these practices were roundly condemned at the 16th plenum of the CPUz Central Committee. Over the last 3 years the number of enterprises unable to meet their plans has grown, and production in the agricultural sector has stagnated. Many enterprises tried to improve their production indexes by lowering their plan quotas, a practice permitted by the oblast planning commission. Last year the production plan for the Shurtan Gas Administration was lowered twice, and in this way the administration reached its goals and received third prize in socialist competition from the USSR Ministry of the Gas Industry. However, since the beginning of this FYP the administration has fallen short in the production of natural gas by 1.7 billion cubic meters. There are also serious shortcomings in the production of consumer goods, capital construction, and consumer services. Most of these failings were due to gross violations of Leninist principles of cadre policy. Criticism

was leveled at former Obispolkom Chairman B. Elboyev and his deputy A. Mustafoev, who had splendid homes built for their children, Obispolkom Secretary B. Umirov, who was an immoral man, and more than half a dozen raykom first secretaries, who were removed and severely punished for eye-wash and fraud. N. M. Mahmudova, chairwoman of the Republic Council of Uzbekistan Trade Unions, spoke at the plenum.

TASHKENT GORKOM PLENUM STRESSES CADRE POLICY, IDEOLOGICAL WORK

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 24 July 1984 carries on page 2 a 1,300-word article by S. Muhiddinov titled "Feeling of Lofty Responsibility." The correspondent reports on the themes discussed at the Tashkent City Party Committee plenum where Gorkom First Secretary U. U. Umarov spoke. Plenum discussants stressed that most shortcomings in economic development and social life were connected to problems in cadre policy and the slack level of ideological and mass political work. The gorkom and propagit department should increase the ideological and theoretical awareness of leaders, and ensure that party education also emphasizes the formation of lofty moral and spiritual qualities. Youth should be educated in a spirit of internationalism and Soviet patriotism. A constant battle should be waged against bourgeois ideology and morality, the consumer psychology, and harmful customs and traditions. Tashkent Obkom First Secretary M. Musakhonov spoke at the plenum.

NAMANGAN OBKOM PLENUM KEYS ON CADRE POLICY FAULTS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 26 July 1984 carries on page 2 a 1,800-word article by A. Niyozov titled "We Must Be Demanding and Uncompromising." The correspondent covers the proceedings of the Namangan Obkom plenum where Obkom First Secretary N. Radzhabov spoke on tasks facing the party organization. Criticism was leveled at various leaders who had sunk into a morass of arrogance, threw away their modesty, and placed their own above others' interests. In the last 3 years there have been over 200 cases of collectives led by irresponsible communists carrying out their plans by unacceptable and even immoral methods. Last year there were falsified increases of 258,000 rubles in production by industrial enterprises, and even a false 19 percent increase in the number of students at 9 vocational and technical schools. In his speech Radzhabov noted that in the last 8 years 476 people in the obkom nomenklatura had been removed for negative actions, including 348 people for failure to carry out assigned tasks. In the last 3 years a gorkom and four raykom first secretaries, three obkom department chiefs, and six leaders of oblast organizations have been removed for violation of party discipline, unacceptable conduct, and undermining of authority. Gorkoms and raykoms have taken party action against 338 leaders and administrative action against 633 officials. Obviously the obkom buro and secretariat has been appointing cadres to leadership positions without a thorough study of their political maturity and morality. Other unacceptable practices include reappointing ousted officials, bureaucratism in party and organizational affairs, and slack supervision over execution of decisions. CPUz Central Committee Second Secretary T. N. Osetrov spoke at the plenum, and CPSU Central Committee executive M. L. Ishkov took part.

DZHIZAK OBKOM PLENUM FIXES ON PARTY LEADERSHIP, CADRE POLICY

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 29 July 1984 carries on page 1 a 1,900-word article by T. Maqsudov and S. Muhiddinov titled "Fair and Principled Analysis." The correspondents report on the Dzhizak Obkom plenum at which H. Shoghazatov, obkom first secretary, spoke on insufficient party leadership over the economy and cadre policy problems. Throughout the oblast too few cadres show concern for the state's interests. In the last 3 years a rather substantial number of party, soviet, and komsomol officials have received party punishment or been removed for such practices as abuse of position, nepotism, cronyism, lack of demandingness, and permitting an unhealthy atmosphere in party life. In the last 5 years 24 people in the obkom nomenklatura, including 16 members of oblast, city, and rayon partkoms, have been removed from their positions for unacceptable conduct. Recent ousters include the oblast People's Control Committee chairman and the Dzhizak Gorkom first secretary. During the plenum's work the scandal involving Obkom Secretary P. Ismoilov was reviewed, and Ismoilov was removed from his position as obkom secretary. N. J. Khudayberdiyev, chairman of the UzSSR Council of Ministers, spoke at the plenum.

BUKHARA OBKOM PLENUM REVIEWS FAILURES OF OUSTED FIRST SECRETARY

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 31 July 1984 carries on page 2 a 1,500-word article by E. Khojayev and M. Qodirov titled "We Must Increase the Responsibility of Cadres." The correspondents cover the proceedings of the Bukhara Obkom plenum where newly appointed Obkom First Secretary I. Dzhabbarov spoke on the failures of ousted First Secretary Abduvakhid Karimov. In recent years important sectors of the oblast economy have gone bad. Labor productivity and production volume have declined, resulting in a shortfall of 270 million rubles worth of goods in production in the last 3 years. There are also serious problems in animal husbandry and cotton cultivation; presently, 90 of the 160 farms in the oblast are indebted to the state. The obkom and its buro did nothing to correct these problems. There were gross errors in the method of the obkom's leadership over economic and cultural construction, including such deviations from Leninist norms of party life as neglect of cadre policy, stifling criticism, lack of collectivism, and slack supervision over execution of decisions. Such errors were evident in the activities of A. Karimov, former obkom chief. In the first years that he held this position certain advances were made in the areas of improving milk supply and opening up new lands. Karimov began to think these accomplishments were due only to his skills and capabilities. He took on supercilious and arrogant airs. At meetings he would credit these successes to cadre policy and the political maturity of various people, but in his behavior he acted just the opposite. At the 16th plenum of the CPUz Central Committee numerous cadres from Bukhara exposed Karimov's nepotism, cronyism, and other flaws. His appointees included the oblast procurator, chiefs of internal affairs, construction, water resources, rayispolkom chairmen, farm chairmen, raykom secretaries, and even obkom department chiefs. As a result, numerous obsequious, unqualified, irresponsible, self-interested, and immoral people headed a number of party, soviet, and agricultural organizations. Cases of fraud, bribery, theft, embezzlement,

and abuse of position were common. Plenum participants also criticized a number of former raykom first secretaries and other officials. V. A. Khaydurov, UzSSR People's Control Committee chairman, spoke at the plenum, and M. L. Ishkov, CPSU Central Committee executive, took part.

ANDIZHAN OBKOM PLENUM DISCUSSES PARTY, ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 31 July 1984 carries on page 2 a 1,200-word article by A. Quronboyev titled "Execution Discipline Must Be Strengthened." The correspondent reports on the Andizhan Obkom plenum where Obkom First Secretary S. Mamarasulov spoke on various political and economic problems. One unacceptable practice by oblast enterprises is their downward revision of ministry plans. Twenty enterprises lowered their quotas in April of this year, with result that sale of industrial goods declined by 33.2 million rubles and production of commodities declined by 33.3 million rubles. In the last 3 years 230,000 man-work days have been lost due to lack of discipline and idleness. The situation in cotton cultivation is very alarming, with excessive waste in processing, and a general decrease in quality. Plenum participants dealt with the problem of leaders who forget their party responsibility, seek to live better than others, and abuse their positions. They discussed shortcomings in the work of a number of party members responsible for construction and consumer services, including obkom buro member V. Shegoleva, and Obispolkom Chairman J. Khasanov. It has been 6 years since the fight against eyewash and false reporting was begun in the oblast. In this period 110 officials in the obkom nomenclature have been removed from their positions for these and other unacceptable forms of behavior. CPUz Central Committee Secretary Ye. Aytmurotov spoke at the plenum, and CPSU Central Committee executive V. V. Bakatin took part.

SURKHANDARYA OBKOM PLENUM CRITICAL OF LEADERSHIP, CADRE POLICY

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 31 July 1984 carries on page 2 a 1,100-word article by A. Khalilov titled "On the Basis of Party Demandingness." The correspondent covers the proceedings of the Surkhandarya Obkom plenum at which Obkom First Secretary Abdukhalik Karimov spoke of various errors in party leadership over the economy which arise through violations of Leninist principles of cadre policy. Plenum participants openly criticized excessive bureaucratism, holding of meetings, and issuing of decisions, and the stifling of criticism by the obkom buro, secretariat, and departments, as well as slack supervision over the execution of decisions and the ineffectiveness of atheistic propaganda. In the last 3 years several workers of law enforcement organs have been criminally prosecuted. In 1983 alone three people's judges, a procurator, and an internal affairs department chief were removed because of unacceptable conduct. The oblast justice department chief J. Saydullayev was removed for twice protecting his son who got into auto accidents that killed people. In the last 8 years 34 people from the obkom nomenclature have been removed from positions, but most of them have gained new positions with the help of cronies. Yu. P. Maksimov, commander of the Turkestan Military District, spoke at the plenum, and V. V. Okunskiy, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Department of Party and Organizational Affairs, took part.

RAYKOMS MUST INCREASE LEADERSHIP OVER RAPO SOVIETS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 1 July 1984 carries on page 1 a 1,100-word lead editorial titled "Party Leadership Over the Economy." The editorial notes that for the past 2 years rayon agro-industrial unions have played a critical management role in agricultural production. However, not all RAPO soviets fully understand their rights and duties, and many still follow outdated methods. In a number of rayons RAPO soviets do the work of former farm administrations. As a result raykoms are getting too deeply involved in the production end. Raykoms must be more careful in selecting leaders and specialists for RAPO soviets. These cadres must be knowledgeable, demanding, and capable of quick decisions. Unfortunately, many RAPO's are bogged down in petty affairs. Agricultural plans are not being met, and cases of eyewash, superficiality, and irresponsibility are surfacing in RAPO soviets. Raykoms must take steps to make RAPO's more active and more efficient in utilizing their rights. Raykom buros must demand that RAPO soviets concentrate on overall development of agriculture and solving the most pressing and important problems instead of getting bogged down in secondary tasks. RAPO soviets must make greater effort to organize labor according to the brigade contract method, and become more involved with cadres.

DEVIATIONS FROM PARTY NORMS MUST BE COMBATED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 18 July 1984 carries on page 1 a 900-word lead editorial titled "The Responsibility of the Communist." The editorial states that letters being received from readers and worker correspondents reveal that some party officials deceive the state and the people, abuse their positions, and seek their own glory. The actions of such officials are being assessed at obkom plenums presently being held. For example, A. Mel'kumov, chief director of Uzbytplastik Production Administration, was criticized at the Tashkent Obkom plenum for being immodest, pompous, and self-interested, and for gathering around him toadies and yes men. The editorial stresses that partkoms and buros must ensure that every communist labors with loyalty to his collective, observe party ethical norms and discipline, and carry out party decisions. The conduct of every communist must be scrutinized for violations of party rules and ethical norms. The party's ranks must be purified of anyone who stains the name of communist. Every party organization and communist must wage a bold fight against those who deviate even slightly from the norms and principles of Leninist party life.

KOMSOMOL CHIEF INTERVIEWED, PUBLISHING HOUSE HIT

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN'ATI in Uzbek on 27 July 1984 carries on pages 1 and 2 a 2,200-word interview with Bori Allamuradov, first secretary of the Uzbekistan LKSM Central Committee, titled "Youth: Bravery, Wisdom, and Sacrifice." Allamuradov notes that the 3.3 million youths in the ranks of the republic komsomol are committed to reaching the goals outlined in congress and party decisions. Presently, over 16,000 work on 42 republic construction projects and over 7,000 on

union projects like BAM, the Tyumen, Atomash, Sayan-Shushensk, and Nonchernozen. Some 42,000 youths work in komsomol agricultural and construction detachments, and another 800,000 take part in summer work semesters. Republic komsomols are also preparing for the 12th World Festival of Youth to be held in Moscow in 1985, and have already contributed 2,345,000 rubles to the festival's coffers. In response to a question about recent criticism, especially at the 16th plenum of the CPUZ Central Committee, of officialism and pomposity in komsomol committees, Allamuradov acknowledges that such shortcomings do exist in some organizations. Some committees have been negligent and superficial in cadre policy, with the result that unqualified, immoral, complacent, self-interested, and careless youths have been appointed to leadership positions. Leaders of a number of rayon komsomol committees have been removed for these and other flaws. Allamuradov also discusses various measures designed to keep youth informed of cultural progress, to satisfy their interests, and to usefully occupy their free time. He notes that recently the Uzbek Writers Union journal YOSHLIK, intended for the publication of the work of young writers, became the joint organ of the Uzbekistan LKSM Central Committee, which will require the komsomol leadership to pay more attention to literary problems. Allamuradov criticizes "Yosh Gvardiya" Publishing House for printing too many worthless works, and states that there are too few works which clearly depict the courage of youth, the bravery of cotton workers, and the sacrifices and concerns of Uzbek women.

IMPROVEMENT IN PARTY LEADERSHIP OVER KOMSOMOLS DEMANDED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 20 July 1984 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word lead editorial titled "Militant Helper, Tested Reserve." The editorial recalls that the 16th plenum of the CPUZ Central Committee reviewed the level of party leadership over komsomols and komsomol organizations, and found serious flaws in this work. The task of educating youth in a communist spirit must be radically improved. Party committees must provide komsomol organizations with practical assistance selecting basic directions and effective forms in working with youth. A number of partkoms are not sufficiently involved in strengthening the parlayer of komsomols, correctly selecting cadres, and establishing a consistent system for training them. Youth must be tempered with a stronger sense of political communalism, a deeper feeling of internationalism and friendship of peoples, and a greater readiness to defend the socialist homeland. Partkoms must provide practical assistance to komsomols in eliminating negative phenomena like passivity, lack of discipline, indifference, indolence, and self-interest among certain layers of youth. The editorial notes that former First Secretary of the Kashkadarya Oblast Komsomol Committee A. Ahmedov completely neglected international komsomol affairs, cultural meddling, and other officials of that committee to his neglect and got so bogged down in officialism and bureaucracy that they communicated with komsomol organizations only in a formal way. The editorial stresses that partkom leadership over komsomols must have a consistent and positive character, and initiative of komsomols, educationally and politically demanding toward them.

MEASURES URGED TO CURB PRODUCE SPECULATION

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 7 July 1984 carries on page 3 a 1,500-word article by A. Quronboyev, A. Niyozov, and H. Ibrohimov, titled "Happenings Around the Market." The correspondents discuss the practice of collective and state farmers selling their fruit and vegetables to speculators who turn around and sell the produce at higher prices in city markets. For many years now the farmers haven't even been taking part in this trade at kolkhoz markets. Internal affairs workers do very little about parasitism and speculation at markets. The Tashkent Internal Affairs Administration does take steps against speculators who come to Tashkent city markets from other rayons, but not against those who engage in speculation in the city year-around. One way to control high prices for produce brought about by this speculation is to develop state markets. If quality produce were sold in state stores at lower prices then prices would drop naturally. However, the produce sold at state stores—for example, in stores subordinate to Tashplodovoshch Administration—is very poor in quality. Rayon farms that supply city markets are often late in delivery of produce to state procurement agencies and canneries, and are not interested in how produce is being sold. Produce also sits at receiving stations where it rots or falls into the hands of various immoral people in the trade system. In the opinion of the correspondents, produce must be brought directly from the fields to state stores. They cite the initiative of Krasnodar City which has formed an agroindustrial union for the supply of produce. The union evaluates state farms according to the prices their produce brings in the city. This measure is ensuring a steady supply of good quality produce for the city population. The correspondents urge that Tashkent City also adopt this system.

DIRECT FARM-TO-STORE LINE SUPPORTED FOR PRODUCE SUPPLY

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 27 July 1984 carries on page 1 a 900-word lead editorial titled "Field Delicacies Are for the Worker's Table." The editorial notes that farmers are selling a part of the produce they grow at cheap prices to speculators who resell it in city markets at higher prices. In various cases, market directors, communists, and militia workers are not fighting this sickness which is alien to the socialist way of life. At the same time the variety and quality of produce in state stores is amazingly low. The question arises whether the produce grown on private plots is so much better and more abundant than that grown on thousands of hectares of state land. And the answer is no. Farms grow enough produce to satisfy demand, but it is simply not getting into stores. There is little incentive for farmers to deliver the produce to receiving stations on time. Even when they do the produce often sits at these stations and rots, or else it is delivered to stores without sorting. This situation is intolerable. The time has come to establish a strong field-to-store system, and to make it in the material interests of farms to be concerned over the amount of produce sold instead of harvested. RAPO soviets should study this problem, and should take into

consideration the experience of vegetable growers of the Krasnodar region. An agroindustrial trade administration has been operating in Krasnodar for the last 2 years. It unifies six state farms and trade branches. Produce grown on the state farms is brought directly to stores where it is quickly and without waste bought by consumers. As a result profits have risen from 20 to 30 million rubles. There are also shortcomings in planning and distribution. Sometimes too much of one variety is grown by a farm and the excess rots in receiving stations or stores. When not enough is grown consumers are forced to buy it from speculators. Steps must be taken to ensure an even distribution of produce varieties on farms.

OBLASTS BEHIND IN GRAIN HARVEST

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 11 July 1984 carries on page 1 a 400-word editor's column titled "The Responsibility of Critical Moments." The column states that the optimal time for harvesting grain is upon farmers, and that those in Fergana and Surkhandarya Oblasts are carrying out this work satisfactorily. However, in some oblasts this work is being viewed with irresponsibility. In Bukhara Oblast only 80 hectares of grain has been mown as of 5 July, the least amount of all oblasts. Such slackness is also evident in Navoi and Syrdarya Oblasts. Because of inattention to crop cultivation, irregular irrigation, and waste in harvesting, the yield is low in some oblasts, most regrettably also in Kashkadarya which is the grain center of the republic. There, the yield is 5.4 centners per hectare compared, for example, to 25-26 centners in Fergana and Surkhandarya. The column urges farms to mobilize all labor and equipment, and oblast and rayon agroindustrial unions to take steps to increase productivity.

RESEARCH ON SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF UZBEKISTAN

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 14 July 1984 carries on page 2 a 1,300-word article by M. Sharifkhojayev, rector of Tashkent Economics Institute, titled "Scientific Productiveness." Sharifkhojayev describes some research carried out by scholars of the UzSSR Academy of Sciences on regional problems of the socioeconomic development of Uzbekistan that has been nominated for the USSR State Prize. The body of research includes investigations in three directions. One direction consists of research conducted by Drs of Economics A. Olmasov and I. B. Blinder on the laws of the noncapitalist developmental path and the potential of using the Soviet experience as a model for liberated countries. These scholars have analyzed changes in Uzbekistan's economy in detail. Problems of creating and developing a mature economic system for the republic that incorporates regional conditions form a second direction of research. Academicians S. K. Ziyodullayev, K. I. Lapkin, I. I. Iskandarov, and K. N. Bedrintsev, and Drs of Economics R. A. Ubaydullayeva, A. A. Abdughaniyev, and A. H. Hikmatov have investigated problems such as the utilization of economic laws in regional economies, industrial development, and efficient use of labor resources. The third direction consists of research on the development of republic production forces up to the year 2005, and includes an outline of the development and placement of production forces and a program for the

development of science and technology, both of which have been approved by the USSR Gosplan and Academy of Sciences.

GEOLOGICAL RESEARCH AIDS UNDERSTANDING OF GAZLI EARTHQUAKES

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 8 July 1984 carries on page 3 a 1,500-word article by Ibrohim Hamroboyev, academician and director of the Institute of Geology and Geophysics of the UzSSR Academy of Sciences, and Laureate of the Lenin Prize, titled "Horizons of Earth Science." Hamroboyev describes research carried out at the institute over the past 5 years on the thickness and internal formation of the crust of the Southern Tien Shan and Pamir Mountains. Analysis of several hundred earthquakes reveals that the center of earthquakes in the Tien Shan, Uzbekistan, and Kirgizia, is situated at a depth of 25-30 kilometers below the surface, that is, in the "granite" layer of the crust. The temperature of the crust in some Central Asian regions, such as Northern Fergana, Kashkadarya, and Southern Pamir, is rather high. The core under the Kyzylkum Desert, relatively peaceful 20-30 years ago, has become quite active in recent years. Temperatures of 230-250 degrees have been recorded at a depth of 7 kilometers. Thus, the Gazli earthquakes of 1976 and 1984 are not too surprising. Some scholars seek the cause of the Gazli earthquakes in the large volume of underground natural gas and its excavation. Hamroboyev considers this view improbable. For one reason, the gas layers and the earthquake centers are located at very great distances from each other. Second, gas fills the tiny pockets of rock and is not found as a compact mass; thus, its extraction could not have an appreciable effect on the earthquake center situated at a depth of 18-20 kilometers.

VOCATIONAL, TECHNICAL EDUCATION NEEDS MATERIAL SUPPORT

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 27 July 1984 carries on page 2 a 1,500-word article by R. Dzharayev, first deputy chairman of the UzSSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education, titled "The Skillful Hand of the Tradesman." Dzharayev notes that vocational and technical education has been developing well in the Karakalpak ASSR, Khorezm, Samarkand, Surkhandarya, and Bukhara Oblasts. Presently, such schools operate in all cities and rayons of the republic, and number 590 with an enrollment of 277,000 students. The system pays special attention to improving the teaching of social sciences and Russian, instilling a Marxist-Leninist world view, and providing students with production experience. However, the system suffers from a number of shortcomings and defects. Vocational and technical schools supply only about 30 percent of the labor force needed by the economy. They are not training enough workers for construction, agriculture, the machine building and food industries, and other sectors. A portion of students complete programs without a satisfactory grasp of subjects. But schools in the system do not have adequate study and physical facilities such as study-production shops and science labs, or modern equipment, dorms, and machinery. Construction of new schools is especially slack. A broad program has been produced to develop vocational and technical education in order to raise the share of the labor force trained in this system to 40-45 percent by 1985. The program calls

for the opening of an additional 194 schools. However, schools must be supplied with adequate equipment, machinery, and living quarters. Programs that orient youth to the trades must be improved. More engineering teachers for schools in the system must be trained. Relevant ministries and agencies must provide practical assistance and take effective measures if these problems are to be resolved.

UZBEK CONSTRUCTION DETACHMENT TO TYUMEN

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 1 July 1984 carries on page 1 an item titled "Model of Cooperation" that states: "Members of a special mechanized mobile column of the Andizhanirstroy Trust have set off for the Tyumen. Irrigators of our republic will build and hand over for use repair and mechanic shops, warehouses, administrative and public buildings, and a variety of projects in this part of distant Siberia. The detachment of builders will carry out a total of 1 million rubles worth of construction and installation work in the Tyumen."

PROGRESS REPORT ON CONSTRUCTION OF ANGREN GRES

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 19 July 1984 carries on page 2 a 1,300-word article by Nomoz Sa'dullayev titled "In the Chatkal Mountains." The correspondent reports on the progress of the construction of the Angren GRES by the AngrenGRESstroy Construction Administration and 18 subsidiary organizations, who have pledged to finish the first power bloc by 30 September. When finished, the station will have eight blocs, each with a capability of producing 300 megawatts energy, and will operate entirely on Angren coal. Construction is encountering some difficulties. Transport is poor and delays some work shifts; lighting for night shifts is not adequate; and workers' dining and living facilities are substandard.

SYRDARYA GRES SWITCHED FROM OIL TO GAS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN'ATI in Uzbek on 6 July 1984 carries on page 2 a 900-word article by Qulman Ochilov titled "Where Miracles Are Born." The correspondent devotes most of this article to problems facing the growth of the town of Shirin, where builders of the Syrdarya GRES live. He also notes that in the 3 years since the station became fully operational it has produced 3 million kilowatt-hours electric energy annually, and that it has now switched from oil to gas from Shurtan as its power source.

PROGRESS REPORT ON GISSAR RESERVOIR

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 29 July 1984 carries on page 2 a 400-word article by M. Karomov titled "Boisterous Times." The correspondent reports that construction of the Gissar Reservoir is peaking. The dam is already 140 meters high and 80 meters across, and this year will collect 50 million cubic meters water from the Ak Darya. Next year will mark the 10th year since construction began on the reservoir which has

become an all-union komsomol shockwork project. The labor force consists of over 3,000 workers from all over the country, including 103 communists and 560 komsomols. When completed, the reservoir will hold 170 million cubic meters water to improve supply to farms in the Shakhrisabz, Kitab, and Yakkabag Rayons, and permit farming on an additional 20,000 hectares of land.

FIRST STAGE OF TUSINSAY RESERVOIR FINISHED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 15 July 1984 carries on page 2 a 100-word item titled "Success of Irrigators." The item reports that builders of the Samarkandvodstroy Trust have completed on time the first stage of the Tusinsay Reservoir which will hold 14 million cubic meters water to irrigate 25,000 hectares land in Kushrabot Rayon. Later, the dam will be raised to 40 meters and the reservoir will hold 51 million cubic meters water.

TASHKENT CITY WATER SUPPLY IMPROVED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 14 July 1984 carries on page 4 a 100-word item titled "Drinking Water Will Increase." The item reports that the capability of the Qodiriya Headwork of the Tashkent Water Pipeline System has been increased by 20 percent, which means that an additional 200,000 cubic meters drinking water daily will be supplied to Tashkent. In the near future, the Qodiriya Headwork will be expanded to provide another 200,000 cubic meters water.

37,600 YOUTHS SPEND SUMMER WORKING ON UzSSR CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 17 Jul 84 p 2

["Facts and Figures"]

[Excerpt] While 27,070 students participated in the labor semester of 1970 on construction projects of our sunny republic, this year 37,600 will take part.

Social and Cultural Affairs

LABOR DISTRIBUTION IN HOME DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN'ATI in Uzbek on 27 July 1984 carries on page 5 a 2,000-word article by Mamatqul Hazratqulov, executive secretary of the newspaper editorial board, titled "Man and Wife Are a Pair of Wings." Hazratqulov responds to a letter from a female reader who complains about working in a factory all day and then doing all the housework all night. She doesn't intend to malign her husband, who isn't used to doing housework, but she has a girlfriend whose husband shares all the chores. In her opinion the present distribution of labor in the home is unfair and should be changed. Hazratqulov begins his discussion of this issue with the remark that every wife should respect her husband above all, but that no one should respect a man who does not respect women. Woman has

been a symbol of beauty and health since ancient times and it is a man's duty to help preserve those qualities. Working from morning till night can have a detrimental effect on a woman's health and attitude. Men often don't take this into consideration because they think housework is shameful and that a man's work is his job and lying on the couch before the television set. Rural women have it even rougher than urban women, for they must be up at dawn to milk the cows, prepare food, and then join the men in the field, after which they again tend the stock, cook, and clean house until midnight, and then may be up half the night tending children. When do they get time to rest, watch television, or go to the movies? A man cares nothing at all about money or work or his time when his wife gets ill. His only thought is for her recovery. But a man could help prevent her illness if he would ease her workload and allow her to rest, even if only for a while. There are very few families in which the husband and wife read, watch television, and converse together, which is an intolerable situation in the 1980's. The socialist regime makes men and women equal, but there are men and women who don't comprehend this great truth and who advocate the subordination of women. There are many women who don't understand that men should help with housework, and some of them don't even want their help. Just so, there are women who exploit their husbands' love and make them do everything for them. In the present age women are living and working in equality with men, which means that men have the duty of cherishing and respecting them.

INTERNATIONALIZATION PROCESS EXEMPLIFIED IN UZBEK LIFE

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVIET UZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 12 July 1984 carries on pages 2 and 3 a 2,100-word essay by Dr of Philosophy B. Normurodov titled "The Internationalization of Social Life." The author states that the flourishing and rapprochement of nationalities is everywhere evident in the feelings of pride in Soviet citizenship, loyalty to communist ideals, collectivism, patriotism, and internationalism, which all Soviet citizens share. The process of internationalization of feelings can be seen in the social life of Uzbekistan. For example, observance of the Navroz or spring and labor festival of the Uzbeks and other Central Asian peoples has become a tradition common to all nationalities in this region. The cotton grown in the republic is a source of pride not only to the Uzbek people but to all nationalities in the republic and the country. Uzbeks share their rich experience by contributing to the reclamation of Nonchernozem lands. While there are factors (language, culture, national pride, psychology, customs) that differentiate one nationality from another these do not lead to the separation of one nationality from another. One of the great achievements of the Leninist nationality policy is the elimination of remnants of national isolation, narrowmindedness, and nationalism. Today, the Uzbek socialist nationality is an equal among equals, develops in fraternal cooperation with all Soviet nationalities, and works with them on the path of building communism.

OFFICIALS BLAMED FOR IGNORING LOCAL RELIGIOUS FRAUD

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 21 July 1984 carries on page 4 a 1,000-word feuilleton by M. Karomov titled "Swindler." Karomov discusses a man named Turdi Javlonov from Guzar Rayon of Kashkadarya Oblast who claims that the legendary Khizir came to him in a dream, blew in his mouth, and called him to heal the sick. Now, Javlonov claims the ability to heal chronic illnesses and even to tell a man whose stock has been stolen the name and address of the thief. He also engages in the reading of prayers, sorcery, and fortune-telling. He has scoured the villages of Guzar, Karshi, Ul'yanov, and Kasan Rayons for disciples, collected stock for his "cures," and deceived a woman into marrying him and helping him defraud people. Through his swindles, Javlonov has been able to build a house, buy a car, and keep four cows and 20 sheep. Karomov states that leaders in Tugal Village and on the kolkhoz in Guzar Rayon where Javlonov lives know all about his activities, but none of them lifts a finger to stop him. Far from it, they have given him the job of watchman to a cotton pavilion, which has a monthly salary of 100-150 rubles. Naturally, dissatisfaction has arisen among citizens that neither local nor rayon officials have taken no action against a parasite and fraud who flaunts religion and makes fools of people.

ARTICLES ON RELIGIOUS ACTIVITIES ELICIT OFFICIAL RESPONSES

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 3 July 1984 carries on page 2 a 400-word item under the "Following up SOVET OZBEKISTONI Materials" rubric titled "The Gullible Person Is Good." The Kalinin Raykom responds to an article under this title that appeared in the 13 June issue concerning unofficial religious activities around the Zangiota Historical Complex. The raykom buro met to discuss the article, found its allegations true, and concluded that serious flaws exist in the work of various party, soviet, and social organizations in instilling materialist convictions and newer customs. The buro drew up a work plan to increase the role of the oblast atheism house at the complex, and demanded that the rayispolkom take action against people noted in the article.

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 4 July 1984 carries on page 2 a 200-word item under the "Following up SOVET OZBEKISTONI Materials" rubric titled "With Mask Ripped Off." The Surkhandarya Obkom responds to an article under this title that appeared in the 13 May issue concerning a man who claims to be a cleric, but who is flaunting the law by building a house on state property. The obkom determined that the allegations in the article are true, and decreed that the house in question be placed at the disposal of the Angor Rayon Municipal Services Administration. Moreover, because they permitted this situation to develop, the rayispolkom deputy chairman, rayon court chairman, rayon municipal services chief, and rayon housing procurement chief were all severely reprimanded.

ATHEISM RUBRIC STRESSES MAN SUBORDINATES NATURE

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 4 July 1984 carries on page 2 a 500-word article by Sh. Yusupova under the "Atheist's Corner" rubric titled "The Laws of Man and Nature." The article stresses that man can know the secrets of nature and thereby subordinate it to his wishes and desires. On the other hand, Islam propagates the notion that nature has appeared through the will of Allah, and therefore it is difficult for man to know its secrets and alter its development. Religious teachings hold that man must subordinate himself to religious belief, whereas Marxist doctrine holds that man has the capability of orienting natural laws toward his own goals.

JOURNALISTS' UNION HEAD OUSTED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN'ATI in Uzbek on 20 July 1984 carries on page 1 a 400-word article from UzTAG titled "The Lofty Duty of Journalists." The item states that the UzSSR Union of Journalists held its plenum on 17 June to discuss tasks in increasing the effectiveness of the mass media and propaganda organs. The discussion turned on the media's superficial and sometimes incorrect coverage of the social aspect of economic life, and its lack of militancy in the fight against such negative phenomena as eyewash, false reporting, embezzlement, theft, and bribery. The plenum also reviewed organizational problems. For violating state and financial discipline and using his position for personal advantage Z. I. Yesenboyev was removed from membership in and position as chairman of the Uzbek Journalists' Union. The plenum elected S. Sh. Kurbanov, who is chairman of the UzSSR State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants, and the Book Trade, to this position. CPUz Central Committee Secretary R. H. Abdullayeva spoke at the plenum.

BOOK DEALS WITH PREWAR CRIMEAN TATAR LITERARY SCENE

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN'ATI in Uzbek on 20 July 1984 carries on page 3 a 1,300-word article by Emil Amit titled "Lofty Service." Amit reviews the recent book "Yuksak Khizmat" (Lofty Service) by Crimean Tatar writer Shamil Alyadin that deals with the writer's youth and formative years, and amounts to a memoir about Crimean Tatar literature prior to the war. Alyadin describes literary life in the 1930's and gives a lot of information not generally known about such dead Tatar writers as Amdi Alim, Irghat Qadir, Osman Amit, Maqsud Sulayman, Fatto Akim, and others. For example, Emil Amit learns from this book that his father Osman Amit saved the lives of several gypsies when Simferopol was occupied by the fascists. Alyadin also discusses the fight against formalist and naturalist trends in the literature of those years, and shows that these were excesses of youth. Alyadin expresses his concern that modern Crimean Tatar writers are forgetting the memory of their dead associates. Amit seconds his concern and urges a deeper study of the sources of the present socialist culture.

YOUNG PEOPLE MUST HELP FIGHT CRIME

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek on 19 July 1984 carries a 700-word article by R. Sotiboldiyev (head of the Internal Affairs Department of Tashkent city's Sabir-Rakhimovskiy Rayon, major of the militia) titled "Reliable Helpers of the Militia." The article primarily concerns družhiniki, but it also contains a call to all young people to help fight crime: "It should be particularly noted that many people say nothing when they witness violations of laws in public places or on public transport." This opens up the way for criminal activity. "All of society, in particular Komsomol youth, must conduct a vigorous struggle against such manifestations which are alien to our society."

POSITIVE VALUES NOT TO BE ATTRIBUTED TO ISLAM

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek on 20 July 1984 carries on page 2 a 1,200-word article titled "Let's Strengthen Atheistic Propaganda." The article consists of a roundtable discussion. Candidate of Philosophical Sciences, Docent of Samarkand State University G. Abdusaidova answers the following question: "Once I witnessed when the domla recited the wedding contract to my girlfriend and her groom. Before the domla recited, he advised the young people about such things as being faithful to one another. What's wrong with that?" Abdusaidova responds: "It is possible to see clearly, if one might use the expression, the chameleon-like, i.e., adaptive characteristic of Islam in the recitation of the marriage ceremony. When the Arab invaders conquered the Mauvennahr in the Middle Ages and introduced Islam, they stuck in some of the most widespread popular customs in order to raise the position of their own religion. Giving advice to young people during the wedding ceremony has no connection to religion. It is an ancient custom of our people." Abdusaidova suggests that this practice might be separated from Islam and be observed before young couples go to the ZAGS to register their marriage. "If authoritative people of the mahalla, respected men and women instead of semiliterate mullahs, would express their wishes to the young people, perhaps there would be few cases of broken families. This is worth considering."

Another participant in the roundtable, a docent of Samarkand State Pedagogical Institute, Candidate of Philosophical Sciences O. Vohidov is asked: "In that case, couldn't such harmful ceremonies as religious weddings and reading of Koran at memorial ceremonies be restricted by a resolution?" Vohidov responds: "No, if religious ceremonies and customs do not break the law or cause harm to an individual or to society, it is not possible to prohibit them. This is because a certain portion of the population believes in this faith or another and carries out the customs and rules of that faith. A portion of the population understands popular traditions which historically became connected with religious traditions in the same way as religious customs, and cannot distinguish between our actual human customs and religious rites. Creation of new socialist customs and ceremonies with no religious significance is considered an important means of struggle against harmful customs. The new customs must reflect the beauty of the spiritual world and the ideological maturity of the builder of communism, and must

satisfy his aesthetic and moral needs. The Komsomol must play an important role here."

ASTROPHYSICS FOR UZBEK LANGUAGE GROUPS AT TASHKENT STATE UNIVERSITY

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek on 27 July 1984 carries on page 4 an 800-word article titled "If You Want To Be an Astrophysicist." The article consists of an interview with Candidate of Physics and Mathematical Sciences Docent S. N. Nuriddinov who discusses the preparation of astrophysicists at Tashkent State University. It has been 4 years since this specialty was introduced at the university. Among the reasons Nuriddinov cites for opening this field in Tashkent are the long history of study of astronomy in Central Asia and favorable climatic conditions. Nuriddinov says that a group of 25 students is accepted for astronomy and astrophysics every year. "But this figure requires some explanation. According to the Republic Gosplan decision, students are accepted in alternate years for Russian and Uzbek groups. This year documents were accepted for Uzbek groups." Entrance exams are given on physics, mathematics and native language and literature.

RURAL RUSSIAN LANGUAGE TEACHERS PAID BONUS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek on 7 July 1984 carries on page 2 a 900-word article by I. Nam (head of the UzSSR Ministry of Education Plan-Finances Office) titled "The Reform in Practice." The article discusses the pay hikes which teachers will receive beginning 1 September 1984 as a result of the new education reform. Among them is the following: Teachers of Russian language in grades 1-10 and Russian literature in grades 4-10 who teach in general education schools and boarding schools with instruction in the national languages located in rural areas and urban type settlements will receive a 15 percent bonus for their work.

SHORTAGE OF RUSSIAN LANGUAGE TEACHERS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek on 14 July 1984 carries on page 1 a 900-word unsigned editorial titled "Language Which Brings Peoples Closer." The editorial concerns Russian language instruction in Uzbekistan. Many successes in improving Russian language instruction are recounted. Among them, "the Republic Ministry of Education, in cooperation with the UzSSR State Committee on Television and Radio Broadcasting broadcasts 400 educational broadcasts in 17 series. Some 160 of these are conducted in Russian. There are over 26,000 Russian language teachers in the republic's national schools. There are 3 universities, 13 higher educational institutions and 21 uchilishche in Uzbekistan plus 13 pedagogical institutes in the RSFSR and UkSSR preparing Russian language teachers for general education schools and preschool education institutions. At present over 2,000 students are studying in these institutions."

"Nevertheless, at present a lack of cadres is being felt. This is because it cannot be said that the problems related to the failure of graduates of

many pedagogical educational institutions to arrive at designated places of work are being resolved with a sense of firmness and responsibility. Moreover, school directors are still not demonstrating a principled approach at the required level to selecting and placing pedagogical cadres."

'DIFFICULT' ADOLESCENTS REQUIRE SPECIAL ATTENTION

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek on 21 July 1984 carries on page 1 a 900-word unsigned article titled "The Children's Club." The article concerns children's clubs and their activities. One of the important functions of the clubs is to keep adolescents out of trouble: "Conducting work with difficult adolescents is one of the problems which needs to be resolved. Organization of children's lives and free time must be done not for the sake of formalism, but with sincere attention."

"Cooperation among schools, inspectorates for juvenile affairs and Komsomol committees is giving very good results. In cities and rayons where this work is done on the required level, instances of law violation by adolescents have sharply declined. For example, in Pakhtakor city of Dzhizak Oblast no such instance has occurred."

MONTH CAMPAIGN TO ATTRACT EVENING, CORRESPONDENCE STUDENTS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek on 21 July 1984 carries on page 1 a 500-word article titled "Without Leaving Production: On Holding a Month Campaign To Fill the Republic's Evening and Correspondence General Education Schools for the 1984-85 School Year With Pupils." The article is an official resolution of the Uzbekistan Republic Council of Trade Unions, the Uzbekistan Komsomol Central Committee and the UzSSR Ministry of Education concerning a month campaign beginning 1 August to attract all young workers without a secondary education into evening and correspondence courses. Every enterprise and institution is to analyze the level of general education of young people working in it who are not enrolled in courses. Individual work is to be activated in order to attract working youth "up to age 29 and older" into studies. Evening school branches are to be brought closer to production and education-consultation points are to be opened. "Operative supervision" is to be established over the filling of evening and correspondence schools with all workers lacking a secondary education.

TEXTBOOKS PUBLISHED FOR NEW SCHOOL YEAR

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek on 21 July 1984 carries on page 2 a 900-word article by S. Khachiyants (head of the UzSSR Ministry of Education Department of Textbooks and School Documents, Honored Teacher of the Republic) titled "Our Generous Friend." The article concerns textbooks for UzSSR schools. Schools of the republic are to receive 19 million copies of books in a total of 378 titles. Instruction in the UzSSR is given in Uzbek, Russian, Kazakh, Turkmen, Tajik, Kirghiz and Karakalpak. As of 1 July, Oqituvchi Publishers had printed over 12 million books (102 titles) for schools with Uzbek language tuition. "Prosveshchenie" Publishers has sent over 2 million copies of books (66 titles) for schools with Russian

language tuition. "Qoraqalpoghiston" Publishers published over 300,000 copies of educational materials in 28 titles. Over 700,000 copies of books (148 titles) are being delivered to schools with tuition in other languages. Already over 1 million copies of books have been sent to schools in other republics with tuition in Uzbek.

COMPARATIVE UZBEK-RUSSIAN GRAMMAR REISSUED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek on 25 July 1984 carries on page 2 an 800-word report by A. Safayev (doctor of philological sciences, professor), A. Mahmudov (doctor of philological sciences) and O. Usmonov (Honored Scientific Figure of the UzSSR) titled "Valuable Work." The article reviews the second edition of O. A. Azizov's "Comparative Grammar of the Russian and Uzbek Languages." The main purpose of the book is to point out differences in Russian and Uzbek grammar to Uzbek pupils and in this way to help them become more aware of mistakes they are likely to make (due to interference of their native language) when speaking Russian. The review is a generally positive one.

SCHOOL DICTIONARY FOR UZBEK CLASSICAL WORKS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN'ATI in Uzbek on 20 July carries a 900-word article by Ismatulla Abdullayev (doctor of philological sciences) titled "Lughatdagi 'kurmak'lari". The article reviews the 1983 publication by Oqituvchi Publishers of Vahod Rahmonov's "Ozbek klassik adabiyoti asarlari uchun qisqacha lughat" (A Short Dictionary for Works of Uzbek Classical Literature). Although dictionaries for Uzbek classical literature have been published before (in 1953 and 1972), they have become rarities because of their small editions. Moreover, the new dictionary is special because it has been created as a special manual for grades 4-8 of secondary schools. "The publication of the manual in 20,000 copies will provide for its reaching most readers and will significantly facilitate the study of works of classical literature." Abdullayev says that Rahmonov has given correct explanations for almost all words of Persian and Turkic origin. However, there are serious errors in his explanation of some words of Arabic origin which should be corrected in future editions of the dictionary.

WRITER DEFENDS TRADITIONAL MEDICINE OF 1930'S, 1940'S

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN'ATI in Uzbek on 13 July 1984 carries on page 2 a 700-word article by Mavlov Ikrom titled "Water Which Flowed Before You." The article is written in response to an earlier discussion about tabibs (those who practice traditional medicine). Ikrom starts off by saying that he has no medical training; nevertheless he wants to report what he has witnessed. Most of the article concerns cases he knows of first hand from the 1930's and 1940's in which tabibs really did help people get well. However, he says times have changed and modern medicine has made great strides since then. Unlike the honest healers of the 1930's, those who declare themselves healers today are usually frauds: only gullible people fall into their traps.

HISTORY OF UZBEK, TATAR CULTURAL RELATIONS RECOUNTED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek on 13 July 1984 carries on page 5 a 500-word article by Turob Tola titled "Five Days in Kazan." The article is written by a Uzbek poet who has returned after traveling to Kazan for the 10th Congress of Tatar Writers. Much of the article is devoted to recounting the history of Uzbek and Tatar cultural relations in the 19th and 20th centuries. As Turob points out, many of the most important events were also recalled at a 1966 meeting of the Tatar Writers Union in a speech given in Tatar by the Uzbek writer Ghafur Ghulom. Books written by modern Uzbek writers were first printed in Kazan and type for the Uzbek newspaper TURKISTON VILOYATINING GAZETI was set by Tatar print-setters. Ghulom had said that, "When I was young I imagined Kazan greater than the Ka"ba [holy site in Mecca]." Tola says that "both in the creating of the theatrical art and in schools and education the contribution of the Tatar intelligentsia is unique, just like the contributions of the Tajik and Turkmen, Kazakh and Kirghiz, Karakalpak and Azerbaijani intelligentsia to one another." Tola says that while he was at the Tatar Writers Congress he sensed the need to give more serious attention to translations between Uzbek and Tatar. This, he feels, would further strengthen the ties between the peoples.

CLEANING UP CEMETERIES DOES NOT PROMOTE RELIGION

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek on 13 July 1984 carries on page 5 a 400-word letter from teacher T. Mirzaahmedov under the heading "How Long Will We Wait." The letter is in response to an earlier discussion of funerals and cemeteries. Mirzaahmedov says that although some cemeteries in Tashkent and a few other cities are well kept, most cemeteries, particularly in rural areas, are in bad shape. Mirzaahmedov concludes his letter as follows: "In the minds of some leaders, putting cemeteries in good order means doing something religious. I strongly disagree with that. This is because respect for ancestors is a humanistic principle of any cultured society. On the other hand, trampling on cemeteries and leaving them uncared for opens the way to all sorts of dishonest people carried away by superstition."

FILMS DUBBED INTO UZBEK SHOWN ONLY ON TELEVISION

Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek 13 Jul 84 p 6

[Article by Bakhtiyor Shohnazarov (Andizhan Oblast): "Demand of Devoted Fans"]

[Text] Creative workers of the dubbing group of Uzbek Film Cinema Studio is carrying out great work in introducing our people to the best examples of Soviet and foreign films. But for some reason these films are shown very little in our theaters. Most of the films are just shown on television.

Our people love to see Indian films. Formerly almost all Indian films were translated into Uzbek. Unfortunately, not a single Indian film has been dubbed and offered to audiences in recent years.

Perhaps because dubbed films have not been shown on the screens and most audiences have not been interested in them, their level of quality has declined.

A few years ago in every broadcast of the television program "In the World of Film" there was information given on recently dubbed films. For some reason this tradition has been lost in recent years.

Our republic dubbing laboratory is famous as one of the most exemplary of the union. Well, in that case, we would like the comrades in charge of this work to consider these proposals more seriously.

UZBEK KOMSOMOL FIRST SECRETARY ON SHORTCOMINGS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek on 27 July 1984 carries on pages 1 and 2 a 2,100-word interview with Uzbek Komsomol First Secretary Bori Allamurodovich Allamuradov titled "Youth Is Bravery, Wisdom and Loyalty." Allamuradov gives the membership of the Uzbekistan komsomol as 3.3 million and notes that of this number some 16,000 young people are working on the republic's 42 shock construction projects and over 7,000 are working on three all-union projects. The republic komsomol has problems, however, says Allamuradov. Cadre selection is one of these. Superficial treatment of selection has resulted in some leadership positions being occupied by people without talent, initiative, or scruples. Violations of discipline resulted in the removal from their positions of the first secretaries on komsomol committees in the Hostonlyskiy, Galabinskiy, and Uchkudukskiy Rayons. The Ilhom [inspiration] Creative Youth Club of the Uzbek Komsomol Central Committee is very active, involving some 90,000 young people in the last 3 years, including over 500 young writers, artists, composers, singers, and actors. But the material they are given to work with is often unworthy of the great achievements of Uzbek youth. The Yosh Gvardiya Theater is cited by the author as being particularly guilty of producing frivolous plays. The plan for films is often filled by showing foreign productions at the expense of the many good local films. Allamuradov attacks the unsatisfactory work in physical training of young people especially in Kashkadar'ya, Khorezm, and Dzhizak Oblasts. The majority of youth called into the Soviet Army from these oblasts are not well-tempered physically and do not know how to swim.

International

BOURGEOIS CLAIMS OF UZBEK ANIMOSITY TOWARD RUSSIANS REJECTED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek on 6 July 1984 carries on page 7 a 1,100-word article by Salohiddin Mamajonov titled "Blindness." Mamajonov discusses the claims of bourgeois Sovietologists about the relationship between Russians and other nationalities, and concludes that they are trying to set Central Asian peoples against the great Russian people and in this way weaken the socialist regime from within. Sovietologists distort the historical role of the Russians because they are afraid that Lenin's doctrine of backward peoples bypassing

capitalism to go directly to socialism will spread to peoples of the East and Africa.

Mamajonov notes that in the volume "Central Asia: A Century of Russian Rule" edited by E. Allworth, Tsarist Russia and Soviet Russia are treated as a single entity. There, works by poets like Muqimiy that are critical of Tsarist officials are treated as criticisms of Russians in general. This is a distortion, for Muqimiy and others were drawn to progressive Russian culture and the Russian people. They shared with some Russian intellectuals, officials, tradesmen, and workers in Central Asia a strong dissatisfaction with Tsarist oppression, and this in turn strengthened the economic and cultural ties between Russians and local peoples.

Ideological enemies of socialism propagate the idea that the genres of the novel and dramaturgy independently appeared within Uzbek literature. In his "Uzbek Literary Politics" Allworth claims there is a policy of "Sovietization" and "Russification" of these genres. In another place he denigrates Russian literature and separates it from Uzbek literature. He claims that Abdulla Qodiriy's novel "Days Past" was written prior to the appearance of a single important Russian Soviet novel. According to Allworth no Russian literature was translated into Uzbek prior to 1917.

Sovietologists study characters of Uzbek novels and plays to find some fault or problem in them, especially in Russian characters. But, it's natural that Russians should be taken as characters in these works since the great Russian people helped and is helping the Uzbek people in economic and cultural development. Allworth can find something wrong in every representation of the friendship of the Uzbek and Russian peoples in Uzbek literature.

Jan Muller writes that Russian serves as a vehicle of "Russianization," and restricts the development of national literatures. This is a slander. Through Russian Uzbeks have entered the treasury of world civilization, and through Russian the glories of Uzbek literature and culture have become renown in the country and the world. Sovietologists would like Uzbeks to be deprived of these opportunities.

Bourgeois Uzbek specialists don't differ from Sovietologists in their distortions of socialist realism. Allworth claims socialist realism consists of dogmas and party directives, and that it forces writers into a mold and obliges them to distort reality. He also claims that Uzbek writers conform to socialist realism because it existed in Russian Soviet literature.

The hostility of Sovietologists to Soviet society can be seen in their blindness to the mutual relationship, influence, and help of Russian and other fraternal literatures. Because of their blindness they can't recognize the intensive development of national literatures and their growing rapprochement.

UZBEK POETS IN SOVIET DELEGATION TO YUGOSLAVIA

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek on 6 July 1984 carries on page 1 a 600-word article by Jumaniyoz Jabborov titled "Good Feelings." The article is a report on a recent visit by Jabborov (director of Ghafur Ghulom Publishers) to Yugoslavia. Jabborov traveled as a member of a three-person Soviet delegation. The other two members were Secretary of the USSR Writers Union Board Pyotr Proskurin and Deputy Chairman of the Writers Union Foreign Relations Commission Valentin Kotkin.

AGIT TRAIN WITH FOREIGN STUDENTS UzSSR

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek on 24 July 1984 carries a 200-word article by P. Semyonov, instructor of UzSSR LKSM Central Committee, titled "Friendship 84." It has become a tradition for an agit train with foreign students studying in the USSR to visit the UzSSR. This year's "friendship train" had students on it from Afghanistan, Poland and Czechoslovakia. The students were in the UzSSR for 15 days. Sections on questions of the Leninist nationality policy and the international situation were organized. Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee responsible worker G. N. Skoptsev and Senior Scientific Associate of the Institute of Party History under the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee Dr of Historical Sciences L. I. Shek spoke to the students. A ceremonial gathering dedicated to the completion of the work of the "Friendship 84" agit train was held in the Uzbekistan Komsomol Central Committee. UzSSR Deputy Minister of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education S. S. Ne'matov spoke to the students at the meeting.

INTERNATIONAL BRIEFS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 10 July 1984 carries on page 4 a photograph with caption that states that a group of Vietnamese youth from the Ho Chi Min Workers Youth Union is touring enterprises and farms in the Fergana Oblast. They are led by Doan Thi An Tuet, a woman famous in Vietnam as a Socialist Labor Heroine. She is featured in the photograph.

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 29 July 1984 carries on page 4 a photograph with caption that states that over 900 Afghan children have come to vacation in the republic at pioneer camps in the mountains around Bustanlik.

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek on 13 July 1984 carries on page 7 an item titled "Showing of Mongolian Books." The item states that several Tashkent bookstores have displays of Mongolian books in conjunction with the anniversary of the victory of the Mongolian people's revolution.

Military

IMPROVED PREPARATION OF MILITARY ACADEMY CANDIDATES

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek on 18 July 1984 carries on page 3 an 800-word article by S. Ostonov titled "On the Way of Their Wishes." The article provides biographical sketches of some young men from Uzbekistan about to enter military academies and explores the reasons this year's work to prepare them has gone better than last.

Ostonov reports that "this year the majority of those who handed their documents in to military academies passed the exams. That means that Komsomol organizations did not allow the formalism like last year in selecting candidates for studies in military academies. Military commissariats in cooperation with DOSAAF organizations carried out much work in preparing those who expressed the desire to become officers for the exams."

Ostonov discusses efforts to prepare future cadets in Uzbekistan. "The need to increase exactingness in preparation of suitable youths of local nationalities for military academies and for service in the Air Force, Navy and Border Troops was noted at the 4th Plenum (1983) of the Uzbekistan Komsomol Central Committee."

"Carrying out the plenum's decisions, Komsomol organizations made great efforts in local areas in strengthening the upbringing of youths in the spirit of military patriotism and in propagandizing the career of officer among them. Meetings of pupils with military unit fighters and officers, excursions of youths to military academies, future fighter clubs and future officer universities play a great role in propagandizing military careers among youths. Thanks to these measures carried out by Komsomol organizations this year, hundreds of Uzbekistani young men expressed the wish to enter military academies. Most of them are passing the exams. Soon they will be cadets of the military academies. We wish great success in the studies of the future officers!"

USSR YOUTHS TO ENTER MILITARY ACADEMIES

Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 17 Jul 84 p 1

[Article by S. Ostonov: "Future Defenders of the Homeland"]

[Excerpt] The mandate commission of school graduates who have passed entrance exams to our country's military academies is continuing to meet at the republic military commissariat. This year youths who expressed the wish to become officers took their exams in Tashkent. Representatives of military academies and teachers of Tashkent higher education institutions received the exams from the youths. It is a good piece of news to report that the majority of school leavers demonstrated that they had solid knowledge and were physically tempered. This is the result of heightened attention to bringing youths up in a military-patriotic spirit and broadly propagandizing the career of officer among them in the local areas by the party, Komsomol

and soviet, trade union and DOSAAF organizations, and the military commissariats. Our republic Komsomol organizations are carrying out much work to arouse love for the Army and Navy among youth. The "Future Officers' University" organized in the oblasts, the rayon and oblast gatherings of those entering military academies and Zarnitsa and Orlyonok militarized sport games play an important role in interesting youths in military careers and raising their ideological-political knowledge.

MEETING FOR NEW UzSSR MILITARY ACADEMY STUDENTS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek on 24 July 1984 carries on page 4 a 1,400-word article by Sh. Masharipov and S. Rustamov, special YOSH LENINCHI correspondents, titled "Good Luck, Future Officers." The article reports on a gathering of republic youths who have been accepted into military academies held "last Saturday" at Tashkent State University's Palace of Culture. UzSSR Military Commissar Colonel O. R. Mominov delivered an opening address and Uzbekistan Komsomol Central Committee First Secretary B. A. Allamuradov gave a speech. Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee Sector Head R. Kh. Abdulkhasanov participated in the meeting. The correspondents report the reasons given by some of the new cadets for their choice of military careers. Primary among these was the role of the school military training instructors.

MATERIAL BASE FOR MILITARY TRAINING INSUFFICIENT

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek on 7 July 1984 carries on page 1 a 900-word unsigned editorial titled "We Will Raise Defenders of the Homeland." The editorial concerns patriotic upbringing in Uzbekistan. Although in some areas this kind of work is reportedly going well, in others it is not. "There are serious shortcomings in this field in the work of the organs of people's education of several of our republic's oblasts. In particular appropriate attention is still not being given to strengthening the educational-material base for primary military preparation and civil defense lessons in the Karakalpak ASSR, and Navoi and Kashka-Darya Oblasts. The level of primary military preparedness instruction and civil defense lessons there has not been raised to that required today. All of this is having an influence on preparation of youths for service in the USSR Armed Forces. The educators of the above-mentioned areas of our republic must give more serious attention to the military-patriotic upbringing of youth pupils and try their hardest to fulfill this task."

Economics

NEW KOKSHETAU WATER LINE

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 1 July 1984 carries on page 2 a 200-word KazTAG brief detailing ongoing construction of a major new underground water pipeline in Kokshetau Oblast to serve virgin lands agriculture. The new pipeline, which employs new technology to increase capacity, reduce pipe weight and thus cost, begins at Sergeyv Reservoir and will serve Kokchetavskiy and Shuchinskiy Rayons and the Burabay Rest Facility. The brief stresses the project as a major effort of the current five-year plan. When completed, the capacity of the new line will be three times that of the Belvodsk Pipe.

SEMIPALATINSK NODE OF MAJOR RIVER NET

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 1 July 1984 carries on page 3 a 700-word article by D. Seysenov on the port of Semipalatinsk, its work collectives and role in a flourishing upper Ertis river transportation network. The article is published under the rubric "Today Is Ocean and River Fleet Workers Day."

Semipalatinsk, Seysenov begins, is one of the major Ertis ports with all-union significance serving as the node of an extensive upper Ertis river transportation net of nearly 5,000 kilometers, extending over three oblasts. He goes on to describe the network and the 27 major and minor Semipalatinsk work collectives involved with it. According to Seysenov, the efficiency of their operations is such that in some areas (the 400 kilometer Ertis stretch immediately served by the port of Semipalatinsk, for example) riverine transport is actually more efficient than rail. Moreover, local railroads, he goes on, have actually gained from the examples set by river transport organizations which have actively sought to assist the railways through such things as repairing freight cars used for connecting service.

The port of Semipalatinsk has an annual capacity of nearly 200,000 passengers. According to Seysenov, the port meets or substantially overfulfills all categories of plans and has gained all-union recognition for its effective, well-coordinated efforts.

EFFORTS TO EXPAND FORESTS MEET WITH NONCOOPERATION

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 1 July 1984 carries on page 4 a 1,000-word article by T. Nazarbekov, chief of the Chimkent Oblast Forestry Administration, on efforts by his organization to protect existing forests, expand them and create new ones. The article is published under the regular rubric "Man and Nature."

Chimkent Oblast, Nazarbekov begins, is rich in resources of every sort, particularly in forests, of which there are 1,379,000 hectares in the oblast, most (89 percent) in the dry Kyzylqum and Moyynqum regions, where they not only constitute a valuable resource, but also provide vitally needed green cover in an arid area.

Because of the importance of oblast forests, he continues, every effort is being made to protect and expand them, including new and replantings aimed at pasture enhancement. Nazarbekov, however, complains of an indifferent attitude on the part of some sovkhos and kolkhoz managers toward the allotment of the lands needed for forest and/or pasture expansion and of violations of forest protection rules by the enterprises. He also complains about violations of regulations by individuals as well, particularly persons using vehicles, something that makes them hard to apprehend.

WASTE MAJOR CONTRIBUTOR TO RIVERS PROBLEM

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 19 July 1984 carries on page 4 a 1,000-word article by S. Yerimbetov on the Syr-Darya problem and the major contribution that water waste is making to it. The article is published under the regular rubric "Man and Nature."

The Syr-Darya, Yerimbetov states, is water and life for so many places, but the life that the river gives is less evident today because its water flow has dropped steadily since 1970. As a result, he goes on, the pastures situated along the river have begun to dry up and productivity has dropped. In Kazalinski Rayon, Yerimbetov notes, the situation has gotten so bad that the 1975 per hectare hay yield of 12 centners has now dropped to 6.9 centners and 30,000 hectares of former meadow have now become desert again. In Aral'skiy Rayon the per hectare hay yield decline has been even more drastic, from 11.4 to 2.2 centners.

Is there not a way, Yerimbetov continues, to use Syr-Darya waters more efficiently and preserve the natural productivity of the pastures situated along the river? And what, he goes on, are management units doing not just to conserve but also to restore Syr-Darya water flow? For if nothing is done and use of water for irrigation continues to grow the end result will be economic disaster for the irrigators themselves.

Yerimbetov goes on to discuss his two proposals for helping to solve the Syr-Darya problem, namely elimination of irrigation waste and more and better use of subterranean waters. In terms of the former concern, Yerimbetov suggests that water use is in fact quite profligate in some areas

and that there is resistance to the latest water conserving irrigation methods. He notes, for example, per hectare water use in Kzyl-Orda Oblast rice fields of 4,200 cubic meters, against plan norms of 2,500 cubic meters, an excessive use that not only constitutes waste but is also leading to a rapid mineralization of the rice fields.

Yerimbetov condemns the current useless waste of the water that pours out of wells yearly--often out into the steppe. He suggests that this wasted water could go to improve pasture irrigation, reducing Syr-Darya dependence on irrigators and even raising river water levels.

ALMA-ATA CITY CANAL SECTION NEARS COMPLETION

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 21 July 1984 carries on page 1 a 400-word KazTAC brief entitled "Bartoghay Water Comes to Alma-Ata." The brief reports on progress on the Great Alma-Ata Canal, the waters of which have now reached as far into the city as Belinskiy Street, with work continuing rapidly. The completed, 140 kilometer section of the canal is now being extended toward Shamalghan with all Alma-Ata City components due for completion by year's end. Also advancing rapidly are agricultural, industrial, transportation, housing and recreational projects being developed in conjunction with the canal. The brief suggests that agricultural developments based upon the canal will soon mean major improvements in local food supplies.

EFFORTS TO SAVE LABOR IN FOOD SALES, SERVICES

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 22 July 1984 carries on page 2 a 1,000-word article by KaSSR Minister of Trade N. Tantsyura published in honor of Soviet Trade Workers' Day. Tantsyura's article, which concentrates on republic food sales and services, stresses new, large and centralized food outlets and mass-service, automated cafeteria as the current area of development emphasis, both to provide improved and more efficient service and to economize with short labor resources. Tantsyura notes the great progress that has been made toward achieving these latter goals but also complains of failure to meet trade turnover plans as a whole, failure to take advantage of the existing resource base fully, problems with the new technology and a shortage of cafeteria places.

POLICE CATCH OFFICIAL VEHICLE JOYRIDERS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 31 July 1984 carries on page 2 a 1,100-word article by Police Major S. Yrysbayev and Senior Lieutenant A. Borovikov on joyriding in official vehicles, failure to keep proper records and other abuses uncovered by a recent police dragnet along the Alma-Ata to Qapshaghay Highway. The article suggests that, in spite of calls for more efficient use of official vehicles and conservation of fuel and lubricants at a meeting of the CPSU Central Committee last year, misuse of official vehicles is still epidemic with most organizations having, as of yet, made no real preparations for carrying out the Central Committee decisions. The article contains a detailed list of persons apprehended in the

police sweep and the suggestion is voiced that they are no more than the tip of the iceberg. Failure to maintain proper records, and toleration of this practice by management, is seen as the major cause of the difficulty.

Social and Cultural Affairs

MULTI-DISPLAYS USED IN KAZAKH COMPUTER TRANSLATION

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 3 July 1984 carries on page 4 a 300-word KazTAG brief on Kazakh experiments with machine translation. The experiments, which have been carried out since 1976 by a group from the Chimkent Pedagogical Institute headed by Professor K. B. Bektayv, involve the use of multi-screen displays (as many as 10) to translate scientific documents from English into Russian (a 200 page monograph in organic catalysis or environmental studies can be translated and the translation printed in about 4 hours; programs are being worked out for physics and other fields of chemistry). The experiments were first reported on at a recent KaSSR Academy of Sciences Council on Problems of "Pure Mathematics and Computer Technology" session and work is continuing to refine programs and produce patent versions.

NOTED HISTORIAN SULEYMENOV DIES

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 3 July 1984 carries on page 4 a 400-word announcement of the death of Professor and Doctor Bekezhan Suleymenov, corresponding member of the KaSSR Academy of Sciences and division chief of the academy's Sh. Sh. Walikhanov imeni History, Archeology and Ethnography Institute. Suleymenov, who died on 30 June 1984, is best known for his work of the five-volume "History of the KaSSR" (in Russian). He was a specialist in the prerevolutionary history of Kazakhstan.

PROBLEM OF KAZAKH TYPEWRITER STILL UNRESOLVED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 12 July 1984 carries on page 4 a 1,500-word article by A. Alibekov on the problems created by the lack of readily available Kazakh keyboard typewriters and associated Kazakh-language typing services. The article is entitled "A Kazakh Typewriter Is Needed" and is published under the regular rubric "Readers Share Their Thoughts in Letters."

The article is preceded by a reproduction of a letter by Q. Otarbekov, who complains of the great difficulty encountered by those wishing to get a Kazakh manuscript typed since there is no Kazakh typing bureau and, as it turns out, it is virtually impossible for an individual to gain personal access to a Kazakh typewriter. And, Otarbekov continues, if the situation is so difficult for individuals what must it be like for newspaper and periodical editorial offices and for the Kazakh presses? We can, Otarbekov stresses, buy Russian keyboard typewriters easily, but why not Kazakh typewriters?

Alibekov acknowledges the accuracy and justice of reader Otarbekov's complaint and his article attempts to answer the question as to why the situation is as it is and to find out what options are available to remedy it.

Moreover, Alibekov discovers from further investigation, even if more were available in public typing bureaus, for example, this would not solve the problem since there are so few persons trained to type in Kazakh--virtually no one studies Kazakh typing in the schools, a business school chief informs him and such a specialty "does not pay" since the demand is for Russian keyboard typists, not Kazakh.

But all this, Alibekov concludes, is creating enormous problems that must be overcome. There are, in all, 438 newspapers and 40 magazines published in the republic and 7 book presses. Nearly half must print Kazakh materials--and this leaves aside the Kazakh typing needs of economic, government and other local units. The need for Kazakh typewriters is thus enormous and this need, Alibekov stresses, must be met. He implies that the state is not meeting its goal of "good for man" by thus limiting the ability to type in Kazakh.

RESORTS, SANATORIA PRAISED AS COST-SAVING ALTERNATIVE CARE

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 14 July 1984 carries on page 2 a 1,900-word article by Q. Boqayev on the need to develop more resorts and sanatoria in the KaSSR to take advantage of abundant medicinal waters and clays and cut primary and secondary health care costs. The article is published under the regular rubric "Problems, Thoughts, Suggestions."

The party, Boqayev begins, has been greatly concerned about the health of the Soviet people. Their health and physical well-being are maintained at high levels, backed by a well-equipped, modern and well-staffed public health system. In the KaSSR, this system includes some 4,000 facilities with 3.52 doctors per 1,000 inhabitants and 10.81 other medical workers, the republic standing sixth in the Soviet Union in this regard.

One current focus, Boqayev continues, of the Soviet health care effort is preventive care and cost reduction. Resorts and sanatoria, he goes on, have been shown to have great potential usefulness in both areas since they can help raise health levels for many and can serve as an alternative health care system to reduce the load on expensive hospital, dispensary and other similar regular health care facilities.

Today in the KaSSR, Boqayev continues, there are, not counting tuberculosis sanatoria, 20 convalescent facilities (i.e., resorts and sanatoria) of every sort with 10,000 or so places, and 4,000 places in rest homes. Since an estimated 342,000 persons a year need to use these facilities (273,000 for the sanatoria alone), the 20 or so convalescent facilities, Boqayev goes on, are clearly inadequate in terms of the demand. Why, he asks, is the system so underdeveloped, with the wealth (more than 500) of available hot springs and other cure sites (including 105 with medicinal clays) in the republic in view of the great need for them?

Seeking an answer, Boqayev goes on to survey sites and complexes of sites (some 50) where resorts or sanatoria might be established, paying attention to potential local demand, ease of development, transportation, etc. He stresses, moreover, the great benefits to be obtained from Kazakh medicinal waters or clays which contain medicinal substances not found elsewhere or in higher concentrations. He complains strenuously of failure to use even the funds available, much less invest more, to make these major medicinal resources better available.

RICH SARYSU MONUMENT HERITAGE NEEDS PROTECTION

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIYETI in Kazakh on 6 July 1984 carries on page 11 a 1,000-word article by Yeskendir Baytenov, member of the KaSSR Society for the Protection of Historical and Cultural Monuments, on the monuments of the Sarysu River Valley, their significance for Kazakh history and the need for their closer study and preservation. The article is published under the regular rubric "Sources of the Past."

Baytenov looks at the rich monument heritage of the Sarysu Valley and nearby Telikol lake area, as studied by 1981 and 1983 expeditions. He reveals monuments rich in cultural association and important in terms of the history of Kazakh art, architecture and decoration but that are "literally vanishing before our eyes." He notes various ad hoc efforts to save them but suggests that a major undertaking is needed before it is too late.

LANGUAGE USAGE OF KAZAKH JOURNALISTS OFTEN POOR

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIYETI in Kazakh on 13 July 1984 carries on page 10 a 2,800-word article by Doctor of Philological Sciences Aset Bolghanbayev on the often poor linguistic usage of Kazakh journalists that, in his view, is doing damage to the Kazakh mother tongue. The article is published in connection with a conference on the "Language of Kazakh Literary Works in Recent Years."

The art of the journalist is a complex one, Bolghanbayev begins, and many demands are placed on him. One, he continues, is to refine the language that he uses in his work, its style and content. However, Bolghanbayev continues, many journalists do not live up to their important cultural and linguistic role, damaging the language which they are obligated to improve.

Bolghanbayev provides many examples of the type of usage that he is criticizing. While much of the problem is due to such things as the currently changing nature of the Kazakh language itself, since the language is constantly absorbing new terms and new expressions in a highly complex world, and the influence of local usages ("dialects"), it is apparent from Bolghanbayev's examples that "Russianism" and crude "word for word" translations of Russian originals are a major source of the problem.

IMPROVED QUALITY OF STUDENTS PURSUING HIGHER EDUCATION

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 18 July 1984 carries on page 1 an 800-word boldface editorial entitled "Graduate." Now, the editorial begins, is the time of year when republic graduates are making decisions about their futures. Some, the editorial continues, the cream of the crop, will be going to the day and night programs of 55 republic higher and 242 specialized education institutions which prepare the specialists of the future. Last year, it notes, 85,000 graduates were admitted to these institutions, 53,000 of them to day programs.

The editorial stresses the growing quality, with each passing year, of those admitted to higher education and specialized programs and the increased competition for a limited number of openings that finds its direct reflection in the enhanced quality of the intake. However, it criticizes many educational institutions for "formalism" and inefficiency, even neglect in the ways that new student applications and the new students themselves are handled. It also suggests that some institutions are not doing enough to attract some of the best of the 1.5,000 receiving diplomas each year and others into their ranks.

OSKEMEN CIVIL ENGINEERING INSTITUTE

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 31 July 1984 carries on page 4 a 900-word article by Docent S. Qusapghaliyev, prorector of the Oskemen Construction and Road Institute, on his institute and its role in preparing vitally needed civil engineering cadres. The article is published under the regular rubric "Today at the Institutions of Higher Education."

The Oskemen Construction and Road Institute has more than 5,000 students in day and more than 7,600 in evening programs and extension courses and a faculty of 500, including 200 professors, docents and candidates. It produces 1,200 new civil engineers a year.

Qusapghaliyev stresses in his review the close connection that is maintained between disciplines and between teaching and work. The institute also emphasizes, he notes, an active research effort and includes some distinguished republic scientists in the ranks of the faculty.

EDITORIAL UNDERSCORES NEED FOR LANGUAGE CONFERENCE

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIYETI in Kazakh on 27 July 1984 carries on page 2 a 1,500-word editorial on the soon to be held conference on "The Kazakh Literary Language in Recent Years." The editorial strongly underscores the need for such a conference through numerous examples of poor usage in Kazakh literary works of the present--many examples involving Russian loan words and Russianisms--and notes that without a literary language there is no literature.

REAL BOOK TRADE ISSUE IS KAZAKH CULTURAL SURVIVAL

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIYETI in Kazakh on 27 July 1984 carries on pages 10-11 a 2,400-word article by regular commentator Nurdawlet Aqyshev on the often criticized Kazakh book shortage and its real causes. The article sums up a series published by Aqyshev and is one of four items on the book controversy published in the 27 July issue of QAZAQ ADEBIYETI under the regular rubric "The Book, a Sign of Refinement."

The culture of the Kazakhs, Aqyshev begins, has developed and flourished during the last decade or so, but with this flourishing and development have also come problems and one of them is the problem of Kazakh book shortage, the subject of loud complaints throughout the republic and of much discussion in the Kazakh press. Also, Aqyshev continues, there is reason for all the uproar since, in spite of the public discussion, reorganizations, special committees and promises--and he acknowledges that things have been done to improve the situation--the problem persists.

Part of the difficulty, he goes on, is the fact that the problem is an extremely complex one. However, it is nonetheless, true, Aqyshev notes, that books are not distributed properly, with very short supplies in one area and over-supplies in another. Some book trade outlets, moreover, he stresses, are "indifferent" to the sales of items such as books and the needs of Kazakh readers.

However, Aqyshev continues, there is a more ominous side to the book shortage, as well, expressed by much smaller printings and an undeniably smaller demand. Looking at this problem in detail--and the issue, he suggests, is concerned with nothing less than Kazakh cultural survival--Aqyshev realizes that there are problems with the books themselves--poor quality books, unattractive books, too many reprints, the wrong books--but harbors no illusions about the decline in the number of readers that the falling demand represents.

This decline in demand for Kazakh books--in spite of the total relative growth in numbers of the Kazakhs of the KaSSR--Aqyshev attributes to two causes: 1) the growing numbers of non-book-readers, drawn off by television and other similar, nonliterary entertainments and 2) the equally increasing numbers of Kazakhs that have gone to Russian schools and not Kazakh and who, as a consequence, do not know their native language very well or at all.

Aqyshev goes on to show that the school is at the center of the book problem and is the real basis of Kazakh cultural survival.

He condemns declining enrollments in Kazakh schools, disagrees with the official view that "Kazakh parents prefer Russian schools and cannot be forced to attend Kazakh" and calls for a concentrated effort to reopen the Kazakh schools that have been closed (for "lack of enrollment") and to expand the existing Kazakh school network in the context of the recently enacted school reforms. But this, he concludes, is a long-term solution

to the problem of Kazakh culture and of the Kazakh book shortage. In the meantime, he suggests, much could be done to simply provide those still interested in reading with the books they crave through improved book distribution.

READER EDUCATION MUST BEGIN IN SCHOOLS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIYETI in Kazakh on 27 July 1984 carries on page 11 a 700-word article by Sanimkul Zhelderbayeva, teacher at the Kzyl-Orda Oblast M. Mametov imeni Pedagogical School, on the "book problem" and the schools. The article is published under the regular rubric "The Book, a Sign of Refinement."

Zhelderbayeva, whose article is written in response to a 13 April discussion in QAZAQ ADEBIYETI, begins by adding her own judgment that there is in fact a book problem, with works by the great Kazakh writers simply unavailable in the stores and even the most recent works hard to find. However, while suggesting thereby that the book trade and publishers may be at fault, Zhelderbayeva also acknowledges a problem with the reading public itself as well and she sees much of this problem as rooted in the schools and the poor training in Kazakh language and literature that the overwhelming majority of Kazakh students receive.

Zhelderbayeva calls for improvements in the teaching of Kazakh language and literature in terms of the proposed school reforms and underscores the fact that Kazakh language and literature classes are by no means on a level with Russian in terms of resources and emphasis. She stresses the fact that any raising of the literary culture of readers must start in the schools.

LABOR UNION HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata MADENIYET ZHANE TURMYS in Kazakh No 6, June 1984, carries on pages 1-2 a 1,500-word article by V. A. Fomin, secretary of the KaSSR Trade Unions Council, on health and social services sponsored by or associated with KaSSR labor unions. The article is published under the regular rubric "Thoughts, Deeds, Limits."

Fomin stresses the role of labor unions in economic and social construction in the USSR and to prove his point he provides a detailed outline of health and social services provided by or associated with labor unions in the KaSSR. Beginning with convalescent and rest facilities, Fomin records that there are in the KaSSR more than 10 union-operated sanatoria with 5,000 places and old-age and rest homes with 4,000 places, facilities used by 126,000 persons a year (the near term goal is use by 207,000).

Turning to recreation, Fomin notes that 2,880,000 persons used some union recreational facility or service during the first 3 years of the current five-year plan, this figure not including 2,500,000 young people that went to pioneer camps through union support (127,000 in special pioneer sanatoria). The union also sponsors, Fomin goes on, 2,400 clubs and houses and palaces of culture, nearly 1,000 libraries, 21,000 red corners and 5,300 movie projectors,

all together serving more than 260,000 a year (artists groups performing with union sponsorship reach another 816,000) and in addition to all this, the unions of the KaSSR also provide dietary food to 650,000.

Although praising the scope and quality of services provided, Fomin complains of cultural workers who are doing little or nothing to meet the cultural needs of workers, of performance groups that are idle much of the year, of too much emphasis on numbers rather than on real achievement and the failure by some large industries to develop the pioneer camps for the children of their workers that they are required to develop.

LINGUISTIC SECRETS OF HISTORICAL NOVELS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata MADENIYET ZHANE TURMYS in Kazakh No 6, June 1984, carries on page 10 a 1,000-word article by philologists Rabigha Syzdyqova, doctor of philological sciences, and Menggul Qanabekova on some obscure and obsolete language used in Kazakh historical novels and its meaning. The article is published under the regular rubric "Spoken Culture."

Recent years, Syzdyqova and Qanabekova begin, have seen an increasing number of Kazakh historical novels and these novels, in their attempts to reproduce the feeling of a time--above all through language--are full of obscure and obsolete expressions. They seem to suggest that the historical novelists are doing a service to Kazakh literary culture by restoring such words to use and thus enriching the Kazakh language.

TEACHER QUALIFICATIONS ON DECLINE IN SOME AREAS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQSTAN MEKTEBI in Kazakh No 6, June 1984, carries on pages 3-8 a 3,000-word editorial on the problem of teaching cadres in a rapidly developing and increasingly more sophisticated society. The editorial notes the strenuous efforts that have been made since the 1980/81 academic year to solve the problem of teacher shortage. As a result, it continues, 16,000 young people began education programs in the 1983/84 academic year at 18 pedagogical institutes and 28 pedagogical schools in the republic (more than 200 more have entered schools outside the republic). Soon these new education cadres will join the more than 200,000 already on the job in republic general education schools and, the editorial continues, since the new teaching cadres are better educated--more have higher educations--the new teachers to come will mark a qualitative as well as quantitative advance.

However, the editorial makes clear, the picture is by no means universally good, primarily due to problems with cadre stability and the failure of new teaching cadres to go to the schools to which they have been assigned. As a result, it goes on, as many as 8 percent of republic teaching cadres are unqualified or inadequately qualified for the jobs that they hold and the percentage of teachers with a higher education is actually on the decline in some areas. A major contributor to teacher instability problems are teacher housing shortfalls (during the last five-year plan 452,000 square

meters of housing were supposed to be built for teachers, but only 219,000 square meters completed; fulfillment of local plans in this area is even worse, with plan fulfillments of 10 to 38 percent only).

The editorial also notes the problem of shortages of certain key categories of teachers, namely in Russian language and literature, physics, mathematics, history, geography, music, physical education and art. It complains of the schools' failure to adjust their output to need. Also in short supply are preschool teachers, to the extent that crash training programs are now in operation.

SCHOOLS MUST RESPOND TO PROBLEM OF DIVORCE

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQSTAN MEKTEBI in Kazakh No 6, June 1984, carries on pages 23-26 a 2,100-word article by scientific worker S. Adenov and M. Saypin, deputy director of the KaSSR Teaching Methodology Department, on the problem of broken families and divorce and some ways in which the schools could respond to them. The article is published under the rubric "Schools and the Family."

The family, Adenov and Saypin begin, is becoming increasingly important for the schools. One result of this increasing importance was the 1983 All-Union Conference on "Scientific Principles of the Family" held in Latvia on account of LaSSR leadership in educational research in this area. They stress, however, that still more work is needed due to a rapidly increasing divorce rate and the educational and social problems associated with it.

Looking at some of the issues discussed at the conference and elsewhere since, Adenov and Saypin note the proposal for a formal, required course on "family ethics and psychology" for the general education schools to encourage family stability, reduce the divorce rate and encourage large families. They also advance a proposal of their own to develop a new type of boarding school for children from broken families in which an artificial "educational family" environment would be created. They stress the great ease with which such boarding schools could be created in the KaSSR (which already has many boarding schools, due to the large territory and small population of the republic).

International

REAGAN PLOT TO KEEP BEST ATHLETES AWAY FROM LOS ANGELES

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 22 July 1984 carries on page 4 a 2,200-word article by M. Zhaqypov on the "mockery" of the Los Angeles Olympics and the Soviet refusal to participate. The article is entitled "Playing Games With the Olympics."

Zhaqypov argues that the Soviet Olympic Committee had no choice but to refuse to participate in the Los Angeles Olympics since there was collusion on all sides in the wake of waves of anti-Soviet hysteria to prevent Soviet participation and Soviet athletes and spectators would be in danger due to an

alliance of almost 200 "right-wing extremist groups" allied to "kill the Russians," with the overt or covert encouragement of the White House. As a result, he goes on, the United States had abrogated its responsibilities and with them the right to even hold the Olympic Games there.

Zhaqypov suggests during his discussion that another reason for the American position--anti-Sovietism aside--was American fear of one more humiliating defeat by East Bloc athletes. In this connection, he shows how the meets before the Olympics were dominated by the East Bloc and that the East Bloc's failure to participate in the Los Angeles games means, consequently, that the gold and silver medals awarded there will be worth very little. Zhaqypov also repeats charges of racism and suggests that most of the gold and silver medals awarded at the "American" Olympics will go to whites.

COMMENTATOR PROTESTS OLYMPIC COMMERCIALIZATION

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 28 July 1984 carries on page 3 a 1,500-word article by Bolat Shubayev on the environment of the Los Angeles Olympics entitled "Fame, American Style." The article is styled an "International Fel'yeton."

Shubayev repeats many of the same charges of collusion to prevent Soviet participation and of the danger posed by Los Angeles extremists--allied together in a great anti-Soviet coalition--for Soviet athletes. He also strongly condemns the extreme commercialization of the games due to the participation of private enterprise. He suggests that the pattern of Los Angeles is creating a poor model for the future.

Military

USTINOV ADDRESSES ALMA-ATA OFFICER GRADUATES

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 21 July 1984 carries on page 3 a 300-word KazTAG brief on graduation ceremonies at the Marshal of the Soviet Union I. S. Konev imeni Higher General Military Command School of Alma-Ata. Heading the roster of distinguished military speakers was Marshal of the Soviet Union D. F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense. Also speaking were KaSSR KGB chiefs Major General Z. K. Kamalidenov, chairman of the KaSSR KGB, and Lieutenant General V. S. Donskov, commander of the Red Banner Western Border Troops.

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